T[redacted] B[redacted]bay Gazette.

No. 8,686 —New S[redacted]TURDAY, DECEMBER 9. 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ... As. 4.

* Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Re. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 1 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	4 as. per Line
Second do.	3
Third and succeeding	2½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. AGRA, 1907 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C.B. Hellard, as above from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 16th December 1876.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 21 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 8th December and on MONDAY, the 11th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd November 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. PUTTIALLA, 930 Tons, 150 H.P., Commander W. B. Mason, on SATURDAY, the 9th December 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Colachel, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. CALCUTTA, 860 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander T. P. Nailler, on FRIDAY, the 15th December 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 877 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. Wheeler, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 11th December 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 860 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailler, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th December 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

(2nd Class: Including Wines; 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer CALIPSO, 2,000 Tons, and 200 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 21st December.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	Cabin.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 189
To Port Said	" 300	" 131
To Suez	" 280	" 122
To Aden	" 170	" 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

A Steamer on the 16th January 1877.
Do. do. 5th February 1877.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 30th November 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship EAGLE, Captain C. Hodgson, Junior, arrived from LONDON, are requested to SEND in their BILL of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature, and PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed without further notice at their expense and risk. The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship's Deck.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Ship Eagle.

Bombay, 6th December 1876.

FOR SALE,
PATENT MACHINE-MADE
BRICKS! BRICKS!! BRICKS!!!

[illegible]NUFACTURED AT KALYAN WITH FRESH WATER.
WEIGHT SEVEN POUNDS EACH.
SIZE 9½" by 4½" by 3½."

Price per One Thousand, including cartage, Rs. 38. [illegible] and further information apply to

OOMANBHOY JAMALBHOY & Co.
[illegible]l Moholla,
[illegible]jee Hussajee Street,
[illegible], 19th November 1876.

[illegible]NG.

B[redacted]NTAL COMPANY.

[redacted]lowing or other first-[illegible] vessels will be despatched for

	Dec. 1876.	
CATH[redacted]as	11th	—Suez, &c.
MIRZ[redacted]	18th	—Southampton.
VENE[redacted]	25th	—Suez, &c.
	Jan. 1877.	
SIAM[redacted]wood.	1st	—Southampton.
AVOC[redacted]	8th	—Suez, &c.
GWA[redacted]	15th	—Southampton.
MAI[redacted]	22nd	—Suez, &c.
THI[redacted]	29th	—Southampton.
	Feb. 1877.	
NIZ[redacted]	5th	—Suez, &c.
SUR[redacted]	12th	—Southampton.

Pa[redacted]ibraltar and Southampton by e[redacted] Steamers proceed to that port [redacted]mers Passengers change vesse[redacted]

Pa[redacted] Venice are carried by every[redacted]om Suez to Alexandria.

He[redacted]azagon on the day of the Ste[redacted] in order that it may be weigh[redacted]pment.

A s[redacted] Dock Head at Mazagon, at 9 [redacted]

[redacted]RY, Superintendent.

Bom[redacted]

S[redacted]NANG, STRAITS, [redacted]APAN.

On T[redacted] P.M., from Mazagon. [redacted]and O. Co.'s S.S. [redacted] (2,609 Tons and 450 [redacted] Geo. Lau, will be [redacted] above, carrying H. M.'s [redacted]ing also Passengers and Cargo [redacted]

No[redacted]after sunset on the day previo[redacted] will be allowed on any chest [redacted] which is not lodged in the Co[redacted] SATURDAY, the 9th Decem[redacted]

[redacted]E F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bom[redacted]

SU[redacted]RGE'S SOUND, ADE[redacted] AND SYDNEY. ON SA[redacted] P.M., from Mazagon.

[redacted]INSULAR AND [redacted] COMPANY'S Steam[redacted]RE, 2,063 Tons, 500 H.P., [redacted]ctor, will be despatch[redacted]ing at Galle.

For F[redacted]

2, Ba[redacted]

[redacted]E F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

AN[redacted]AN SERVICE.

BO[redacted] SUEZ CANAL.

[redacted]ing or other First [redacted]amers of the ANCHOR [redacted]sail from GLASGOW and [redacted] to PORT SAID, SUEZ, [redacted]AY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, P[redacted] and LIVERPOOL:—

Vessels.		From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACR[redacted]	[redacted]428		18th Dec.
			1877.
EUROPA	[redacted]424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.
INDIA	[redacted]500	23rd Dec.	7th Feb.
MACEDON[redacted]	[redacted]480	6th Jan.	21st Feb.

And re[redacted] sailings being arranged according [redacted]trade.

All the [redacted]rry a SURGEON and a STEWARD[redacted]rst-class accommodation, fitted with [redacted]

Passenger[redacted]h to New York in connection wi[redacted]tlantic Service.

FA[redacted] LIVERPOOL.

FIRST [redacted] ... Rs. 500

A reducti[redacted]iven on Return Passages to all who [redacted] Steamers within twelve months of [redacted]

For Passa[redacted]

[redacted]AM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—H[redacted] the Steamers of this Line will m[redacted] of call.

H[redacted]TEAMERS.

[redacted]ERPOOL.

The follow[redacted] will sail from Bombay as under:—

	From Bombay.
SS. CITY O[redacted]	24th December.
" CHILDW[redacted]	10th January.
" TRENTH[redacted]	24th January.
" BRANKS[redacted]	28th February

[redacted]teamers have been [redacted] built for the Bombay [redacted] already become known [redacted]. The Saloon and [redacted]ndsomely got up, and [redacted] by all the Steamers of [redacted] a Surgeon a[redacted] the Line.

TO [redacted]MBAY.

First Class. ... Rs. 500

For Rates [redacted]ny further particulars apply to

N. B.—The[redacted] punctually.

[redacted]AM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, [redacted]

[redacted]TICE.
[redacted]NE.
H[redacted]ERPOOL
[redacted]ES.

[redacted])INDIA, Captain [redacted] sailing on the 7th Fe[redacted] the following steamers [redacted]will call at Naples, till [redacted]

[redacted]NAPLES.
[redacted] 400.

Passengers[redacted]aken on to Liverpool without any [redacted] required, be forwarded thence to any[redacted]on or America by the Agents at Liv[redacted]

For Passag[redacted]iculars

[redacted]AM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2[redacted]

NEW[redacted]SEMENTS.

[redacted]LL.

TO-DAY[redacted]DECEMBER 1876, [redacted]NIGHT,

[redacted]N [redacted]G WONDERS.
AM[redacted]RETS OF THE
ANCI[redacted]MAGICIANS,
[redacted] of [redacted]EDIA,
[redacted] THE NEW [redacted]CES,
Enliven[redacted]ing and Instructive
[redacted]ONE."

FIRIT HA[redacted] SPIRIT FORMS!!!
[redacted]d.
[redacted]N
[redacted]ANCE
[redacted]ESIA,"
(F[redacted]NE IN INDIA.)

As performe[redacted] times in the Egyptian

T[redacted] TO PIECES,

RE[redacted]TALMENTS!!!

N.B.—Incid[redacted]ost Amusing and Inter[redacted]

DURIN[redacted] THE HALL WILL BE [redacted]UMINATED, and the imp[redacted]ance in darkness Avoided.

First Cla[redacted] Class ... Rs. 2 [redacted] ... Re. 1

Reserved[redacted]s. Soundy and Co. Family Ti[redacted] 10, to be had only [redacted] Co.

[redacted]EPS

Doo[redacted]mmences at 9. [redacted] apply

[redacted]ARRISON,
Business Manager.

SEALE[redacted] received by the MARI[redacted]bay Dockyard up to MONDAY, [redacted]the purchase of I. G. Gun Boat [redacted]ds with Masts and Yards, two [redacted]ether with one set of Awnings a[redacted]ge Ropes.

May be v[redacted] application to the Undersign[redacted]

[redacted] CAREW,
[redacted]arine Storekeeper.

Marine S[redacted] December 1876.

A SA[redacted]CTION of a QUA[redacted] CONFISCATED GOODS, co[redacted] other Piece Goods, Oilmansto[redacted] Guns, Glass Beads, Persian an[redacted] Shells, Beer, Wines and spirits[redacted] will be held at the Town Cust[redacted]th December next. The sale[redacted] P.M.

[redacted]TREVOR,
[redacted] of Customs, P.D.

Bombay, [redacted]876.

CHRI[redacted]W YEAR'S
[redacted]Y.

TREA[redacted]LIMITED.)

SCOTT[redacted]E COMPANY. —The[redacted]he above Company are pre[redacted]RANCE on Ware houses, Mi[redacted]ty in Bombay and the neighb[redacted]MS.

Victoria B[redacted]DONALD & Co.

NEW ADV[redacted]

FORT [redacted]
STAR [redacted]

TO DAY, SATUR[redacted]

GREAT S[redacted]
AMERICAN M[redacted]
MIN[redacted]

ENTIRE CHANG[redacted]
NEW JOKES! [redacted]
NEW S[redacted]

Conc[redacted]
GRAND VARIETY[redacted]

PRICES [redacted]

GRANT RO[redacted]

BRILLIANT[redacted]
THE NE[redacted]
WILLARD A[redacted]
WANDE[redacted]
TO-[redacted]
SATURDAY, D[redacted]
MONSTER [redacted]
PA[redacted]

Overture Pianoforte[redacted] (Chilperic) ... [redacted]

Ballad—"We parted by th[redacted] river" ... [redacted]

FIRST[redacted]
WILLARD [redacted]
IN THE[redacted]
TERPSICHORE[redacted]
THE DANC[redacted]
AS PERFORMED BY[redacted]
PRINCIPAL CITIE[redacted]
UPWARDS O[redacted]
VOL[redacted]
PREMIER VENTRILO[redacted]
WILL INTRODUCE H[redacted]
THE ADMIRAL[redacted]
(FIRST TIM[redacted]

Serio-Comic Song—"How [redacted] heart beats" ... [redacted]

Mr. T. [redacted]
ELONGATED [redacted]
THE SH[redacted]
(ON S[redacted]
INTERMISSION [redacted]
PA[redacted]

Fantasie Brillante ... [redacted]

Mr. T. [redacted]
GREAT SALTATORIAL FEAT[redacted]
WILL[redacted]
IN HIS CELEBRAT[redacted]
THE CHRIST[redacted]
(WHO NEVER PERFO[redacted]
INTRODUCING HI[redacted]
AUX OWLINGS[illegible]
BONE SOLO O[redacted]
VOLT[redacted]
THE POL[redacted]
HIS HA[redacted]
MRS. BROWN A[redacted]
WITH NEW [redacted]

Ballad—"Speak to me, Speak[redacted] To conclude with [redacted]
BILL JO[redacted]

Mr. G. Green ... [redacted]
Bill Jones' Gouge... [redacted]
1st Dooshmaby ... [redacted]

The Stage will be [redacted]
H. DESH[redacted]

CARDS O[redacted]
Dress Circle ... Rs. [redacted]
Gallery ... [redacted]
Doors open at 8-30; [redacted]
Seats may be reserved [redacted]
[illegible] [redacted]
Family Tickets to admit Th[redacted] only to be had at R[redacted]

Ch[redacted]

NOT[redacted]

HALL LINE O[redacted]

CONSIGNEES of CA[redacted] BALTIMORE are h[redacted] arrival from LIVERPOOL, [redacted] BILLS of LADING, accompan[redacted] to TAKE DELIVERY of their [redacted]

W. & A. GR[redacted]

SCOTT & C[redacted]
VETERINARY [redacted]

HORSE EXAMINAT[redacted] Rs. 10; Examination [redacted] for Horses on Commission sale, [redacted] Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per d[redacted] Purchaser and Seller on horse [redacted]

Every care and attention devoted [redacted] harness, both being under our [redacted] sent from up-country will meet [redacted]

HORSES ON COM[redacted]

A handsome pair of Chestnut [redacted] well matched, good movers, with [redacted] good order, also set of English [redacted] Rs. 2,600.

A Brown thorough bred Waler G[redacted] thoroughly broken Cavalry [illegible] [redacted] and broken to single harness, [redacted]

A Bay Arab Colt, 4 years, [illegible] [redacted] make a first charger for a light [redacted]

A Bay Australian Gelding, [illegible] [redacted] trotter, perfectly quiet to ride [redacted]

A Chestnut stud-bred, [illegible] [redacted] Rs. 800.

A pair of Brown Walers, [illegible] [redacted] good movers, with Mail Phaeton [redacted] English double harness to [illegible] [redacted]

"Sportsman," an Iron Grey [redacted] powerful and gallops well, [redacted]

An Iron Grey [illegible] [redacted] tempered, well [illegible] [redacted]

An Iron Grey Arab Horse, [illegible] [redacted] built, rides and [illegible] well, Rs. [redacted]

A well-bred English dappled Gr[redacted] would make an excellent Brood M[redacted]

A powerful Chestnut Australian [redacted] a Brougham, Rs. 490.

A powerful Grey Arab, 9 years, [redacted] and is an excellent double harness [redacted]

A high-caste Grey Arab, Gelding [redacted] with beautiful paces, would make [redacted] Rs. 700.

BO[redacted]

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, B[redacted]

ATMARAM SAG[redacted]
KALBADEVIE RO[redacted]

NEW BOOKS—J[redacted]

Illustrated London News [illegible] [redacted]
Bow Bells Almanack, 1877 ... [redacted]
Forster's Life of Ch. Dickens, 2 vols. [redacted]
Wheeler's India, 1875-6; a Chronicle [redacted] Prince of Wales, 1876, &c. ... [redacted]
Rev. Dyce's Glossary of Shakespeare [redacted]
Arnott's Elements of Physics, 1876 [redacted]
Bradley's Ethical Studies, 1876 [redacted]
Rosengarten Architectural Styles, [redacted]
Chambers' Manual of Diet in Health [redacted]
Beasley's Book of Prescriptions, 18[redacted]
Robert's Hand-Book of Medicine, [redacted]
Watson's Art of Weaving [redacted]
Ferguson's History of Modern Arch[redacted]
Martin's Screw-Cutting Tables [redacted]
Hyde's Cotton Spinning ... [redacted]
Kirk's Hand-Book of Physiology [redacted]
Ringer's Hand Book of Therapeutics [redacted]
Niemeyer's Text Book of Practical Me[redacted]
Leishman's System of Midwifery, [redacted]
Holmes's Principles of Surgery, 1875 [redacted]
Bailey's Manager's and Overlooker's [redacted] Spinning ... [redacted]
Overlooker's and Weaver's Guide t[redacted]
Prestwich's New Pocket Guide to Co[redacted]
Edward's Spinner's Guide or Man[redacted] Assistant ... [redacted]
Complete Guide to Fustian Manufa[redacted]
The Engine Room.—Who should be [redacted] should do, &c. &c. ... [redacted]
Reed's Engineer's Hand-Book ... [redacted]
Ditto Ditto Supple[redacted]
Hurst's Architectural Surveyor's Han[redacted]
Roger's Architect's Text Book for us[redacted]
Haskoll's Architect's Guide, &c. &c. ... [redacted]
Tate's Drawing for Schools, Illustrat[redacted]
Printer's Business Guide; by W. Cr[redacted]
Levi's Theory and Practice of the [redacted] Weights and Measures, &c. ... [redacted]
Hearn's Practical Printer, Illustrat[redacted]
Proctor's Pocket Book for Marine E[redacted]
Spon's Workshop Receipt ... [redacted]
Templeton's Millwright's Assistant ... [redacted]
Ditto ditto Companion [redacted]
Prof. Rankine's Applied Mechanics, [redacted]
Neville's Hydraulic Tables, Co-effici[redacted] 1875 ... [redacted]
Main's Marine Steam-Engine ... [redacted]
Ainsley's Local Marine Board Exam[redacted]
Box's Practical Hydraulics, 1876 ... [redacted]
Engineer's Architect's and Contract[redacted]
Lardner's Steam-Engine ... [redacted]
Murray's Marine Engines and Steam [redacted]
M'Carthy's Engineer's Guide to Navi[redacted]
Baker's Practical Mechanism and Ma[redacted]
Deschanel's Natural Philosophy, 187[redacted]

ATMARA[redacted]

SPECIAL SHOR[redacted]TISEMEN[redacted]

WANTED, a THOROU[redacted]ENCED MILLWRIGHT ENG[redacted] Certificate. Apply to "L.L.D.," care [redacted]

WANTED, SMALL DO[redacted] in GOOD CONDITION. App[redacted]

WANTED, a DRAUGH[redacted] OVERSEER for Public Wor[redacted] FUND ENGINEER, KATTIAWAR.

WANTED, from Januar[redacted] GALOW at Colaba, unfurnis[redacted] of this Paper.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS [redacted] and every description of Oilman[redacted] W. J. ESSAI, Corner of Meadow and [redacted]

PRIVATE BOARD and [redacted] GENTLEMAN in the Fort. A[redacted] *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, a pair of Se[redacted] L. GUNS by John Blissett, of [redacted] and case complete. Apply to BRESL[redacted]

FOR SALE, a four-whee[redacted] in perfect order, Rs. 400. Ad[redacted] R. A., Upper Colaba.

FOR SALE, a FAST-GO[redacted] Saddle etc., complete. Price [redacted] "BETA," at this Office.

TO BROKERS and CAPI[redacted]DERS ARE INVITED—A Sh[redacted] THOUSAND) with annual interest at 5[redacted] sale. Apply sharp by letter to "X, Y[redacted]

[redacted]CHRISTMAS, 1876.

[redacted]REACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

[redacted] reminding Constituents of the approach of another Season of

"FESTIVITY AND GOOD-WILL,"

Have the pleasure to announce that their supplies, [redacted]cially imported by Mail Steamers, is of the same [redacted]e and varied nature and superior character which [redacted] distinguished them for many years and led to their [redacted]g so liberally appreciated.

FOR THE FESTIVITIES,

THE COMPANY'S PURVEYING DEPARTMENTS

Afford choice and fresh Supplies of Excellent Preserved

	Dessert Fruits,	Jellies,	Poultry,
[illegible] Chops,	Flavours,	Marmalades,	Sauces,
[illegible]s,	Fish,	Mince Meat,	Sausages,
	Fresh Meats,	Patés,	Soups,
	Game,	Pickles,	Sugars,
[illegible]ates.	Hams,	[illegible]	Tart Fruits,
	Herbs,	[illegible]	Teas,
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tongues,
			Vegetables.

[illegible]TABLE

[illegible]

[illegible]JEWELLERY DE[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] BROOCHES,
[illegible] with and without [illegible]

[illegible] EARRINGS,
[illegible] Worked and Jewelled.

[illegible] BRACELET, BROOCH, [illegible]ND EARRINGS,
[illegible] Gold or Jewelled.

[illegible]ITES OF BROOCH AND EARRINGS;

LOCKETS,
[illegible]n Gold, or Jewelled;
[illegible] best London manufacture.

[illegible]KET NECKLETS,
[illegible]n Gold, or Jewelled;
[illegible]t London manufacture, in case complete.

Neck Chains,
[illegible] suspension of Lockets.

[illegible]ATCH CHAINS,
[illegible]ctoria and Gentlemen's Albert.

[illegible]

PEN AND PENCIL [illegible]
[illegible]

LADIES' JEWELLED [illegible]
[illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.

BREAST STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three.

COLLAR STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.

SLEEVE-LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.

SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
In Morocco cases, containing each
1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links.

SCARF PINS,
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled.

SCARF RINGS,
A variety of pretty patterns.

[illegible]E ELECTRO-PLATE DEPARTMENT
is richly stocked with

[illegible]ANS AND ASH TRAYS.
BISCUIT BOXES.
[illegible] DISHES. BACON DISHES.
[illegible]T DISHES. SIDE DISHES.
[illegible]ESTICKS. CELLARETTES.
[illegible]NG CUPS. CIGAR LAMPS.
[illegible] JUGS. CRUET FRAMES.
[illegible]ERT KNIVES & FORKS.
[illegible]omplete sets in cases.)
[illegible]AMES. EGG STEAMERS.
[illegible]GNES. FISH CARVERS.
[illegible]H KNIVES & FORKS.
[illegible]omplete sets in cases.)

INKSTANDS. MUFFINEERS.
"OWL" MUFFINEERS.
NAPKIN RINGS,
(Complete sets in cases.)
PICKLE FRAMES. PRIZE CUPS.
SALVERS. TEA INFUSERS.
SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
(Complete sets in cases.)
SARDINE BOXES,
(For the Breakfast and Luncheon Table.)
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.
TOAST RACKS, &c., &c.

[redacted]ACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
[illegible]BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.☜

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS, to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the Elite of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

The Price Lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas. Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

Names of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 15 lbs. and upwards.	Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	1 10	☞ Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., liberally dealt with.
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	
Byjanath Mixture	1 10	1 8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6	
Souchong	1 6	1 4	
Royal Family Mixture	1 0	1 3	

These excellent [illegible] sold at the depot from [illegible]

☞ To ensure [illegible] accompanied with [illegible]

[illegible]

THE LORD [illegible]

THE [illegible]

TERMS.	
UPPER SCHOOL	Rs. [illegible] per mensem.
LOWER SCHOOL	" [illegible] do.

The next Term commences from January 15th. Pupils can be met at the Station by one of the Assistant Masters if due notice is given.

For further particulars apply to

HEAD MASTER.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

OILS AND COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT and CASTOR OILS and COTTON WASTE, required by the Company for TWELVE MONTHS commencing 1st day of February next, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered. The annual consumption, averaging about 450 Tons of Cocoanut Oil, 500 Tons of Castor Oil and 160 Tons of Cotton Waste. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Oils" or "Cotton Waste" as the case may be, and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depôt, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to Noon on FRIDAY, the 5th January 1877, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security equal to 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate amount of such contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay, 24th November 1876.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in Civil employ.

FOR Rs. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

Age.	Yearly.	Age	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age	Yearly.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
20	25 9 4	24	26 14 8	28	28 10 0	32	30 13 4
21	25 14 0	25	27 5 4	29	29 2 8	33	31 6 8
22	26 3 4	26	27 12 0	30	29 11 4	34	21 1 4
23	26 8 8	27	28 2 8	31	30 4 0	35	32 11 4

BOMBAY.

[illegible]EDICAL REFEREE—JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D.
AGENTS.—KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

[illegible]

"The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER [illegible] is to be recommended [illegible] beverage."—[illegible] Medical Press.

"The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is greatly to be recommended as a dietetic beverage. It is easily digested, and does not create flatulence, like other similar Mineral Waters. It is refreshing, assists the digestion, [illegible] acidity, and increases the secretion of the kidneys."—Richard Schmitz, M.D., Neuenahr, May 8, 1876.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is imported by ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co., in original German bottles, and is sold by them as Agents.

Considering the bad qualities of most aërated waters imported or manufactured in India, the importation of the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is a great boon to the inhabitants of this country.

The following extract from the London *Echo* of the 7th April 1876, goes far to prove the risk run in drinking the manufactured waters:—

"Some mineral waters are made by the hand of Nature, others by the skill and knowledge of Chemists. Unfortunately, sometimes the Chemists either do not know how, or cannot afford, to do their work as well as Nature does hers, and consequently the drinking of the artificial Mineral Waters is occasionally attended with unpleasant consequences.

"From the Report published by Professor FRANCKLYN, we learn that out of ten samples of Indian aërated water submitted to his analysis, only two could be described as 'fairly pure' and as many as five contained ingredients calculated to induce diarrhœa.

"There would also appear to be good ground for thinking that the illness from which Canon Duckworth is now slowly recovering was in part, at least, caused by his having drunk unwholesome sodawater and lemonade in India. Hence we venture to think that Anglo-Indians, at any rate, while abroad, will do well to drink as little brandy and soda as possible.

"We should be very sorry to condemn all artificial mineral waters. Some of them are excellent; but, as a general rule we think the chemistry of Nature is to be preferred to that of man."

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER, bottled, should be laid on their sides and stored in a cool place.

"The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is fast growing in popularity."—City Press, 20th May 1876.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is a fresh, sparkling beverage, and, being perfectly pure, is to be recommended as the pleasantest of all table beverages.

In cases of sea-sickness, the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is a soothing and refreshing beverage; therefore no Passengers' vessel or steamer should be without the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH INDIA,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,686 —New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.......... As. 4.

* Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. AGRA, 1907 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C.H. Hillcoat, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 16th December 1876.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 8th December and on MONDAY, the 11th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd November 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. PUTTIALLA, 850 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander W. R. Mason, on SATURDAY, the 9th December 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Colochel, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Musulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on FRIDAY, the 15th December 1876, at 4 P. M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 11th December 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 861 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th December 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10
		Including Wines	Without food.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer CALIPSO, 2,000 Tons, and 200 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 21st December.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	Cabin.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 180
To Port Said	,, 300	,, 131
To Suez	,, 280	,, 122
To Aden	,, 170	,, 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

A Steamer on the 10th January 1877.
Do. do. 5th February 1877.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

26, Bombay Green, 30th November 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship EAGLE, Captain C. Hodgson, Junior, arrived from LONDON, are requested to SEND in their BILL of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature, and PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed without further notice at their expense and risk.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship's Deck.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Ship Eagle.

Bombay, 6th December 1876.

FOR SALE,
PATENT MACHINE-MADE
BRICKS ! BRICKS ! ! BRICKS ! ! !
MANUFACTURED AT KALYAN WITH FRESH WATER. WEIGHT SEVEN POUNDS EACH.
SIZE 9¼" by 4½" by 3¼."

Price per One Thousand, including cartage, Rs. 30.

For sample and further information apply to

OOMANBHOY JAMALBHOY & Co.

5, Israel Moholla,
21, Shamjee Hussajee Street,
Bombay, 19th November 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Dec. 1876.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	11th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	18th—Southampton.
VENETIA	2726	450	G. J. Babot	25th—Suez, &c.
				Jan. 1877.
SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Haselwood	1st—Southampton.
AVOCA	1482	250	E. G. Stead	8th—Suez, &c.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	15th—Southampton.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	22nd—Suez, &c.
THIBET	2593	400	N. Stewart	29th—Southampton.
				Feb. 1877.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	5th—Suez, &c.
SURAT	3141	533	G. C. Burne	12th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd December 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 12th Dec. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KHIVA, (2,609 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain Geo. Lee, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 9th December 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1876.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

ON SATURDAY, the 9th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steamship BANGALORE, 2,063 Tons, 500 H.P., Captain G. N. Hector, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 2nd December 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	Robt. Hutchison	2167	424		13th Dec.
					1877.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.
INDIA	Geo. Read	2289	500	23rd Dec.	7th Feb.
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird	2272	486	6th Jan.	21st Feb.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS .... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	—	24th December.
" CHILDWALL HALL	28th Nov.	10th January.
" TRENTHAM HALL	16th Dec.	24th January.
" BRANKSOME HALL	13th Jan.	28th February

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL .... Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

N. B.—These steamers unvariably sail punctually.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE. ANCHOR LINE. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA NAPLES.

THE (S. S.) INDIA, Captain Geo. Read, sailing on the 7th February, and all the following steamers of this Line will call at Naples, till further notice.

FARES, BOMBAY TO NAPLES.

First Class.... Rs. 400.

Passengers' heavy baggage will be taken on to Liverpool without any Extra Charge and will, if required, be forwarded thence to any part of the United Kingdom or America by the Agents at Liverpool.

For Passage, Freight or any other particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th November 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 9th DECEMBER 1876, GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

when

Dr. LYNN

will appear in his

AMUSING AND CHARMING WONDERS,

embracing the grand secrets of the

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN MAGICIANS,

and the Phenomena of

MODERN SPIRIT MEDIA,

Strange Manifestations in the New

LIGHT SEANCES,

Enlivened with Dr. Lynn's Amusing and Instructive explanation of

"HOW IT'S DONE."

SPIRIT HANDS ! SPIRIT VOICES ! ! AND SPIRIT FORMS ! ! !

Fully Developed.

Dr. LYNN

in his great performance

"PALINGENESIA,"

(for the first and only time in India.)

As performed by him upwards of 1,200 times in the Egyptian Hall, London.

TAKING A LIVING MAN TO PIECES,

and

RESTORING HIM BY INSTALMENTS ! ! !

N.B.—Incidental Experiments of the most Amusing and Interesting Nature.

During the whole Evening the Hall will be BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED, and the impropriety of putting an audience in darkness Avoided.

First Class .... Rs. 4 | Second Class .... Rs. 2
Third Class .... Re. 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. Soundy and Co. Family Tickets to admit Three Persons, Rs. 10, to be hand only of Messrs. Soundy and Co.

ENTCANCE FRONT STEPS.

Doors open at 8-30 ; Performance commences at 9.

N.B.—Private Seances given; apply

FRED. W. HARRISON,
Agent and Business Manager.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MARINE STOREKEEPER at the Bombay Dockyard up to MONDAY, the 18th December 1876, for the purchase of I. G. Gun Boat HUGH ROSE, as she now stands with Masts and Yards, two Bower Anchors and Cables, together with one set of Awnings and Curtains, Stanchions and Ridge Ropes.

May be viewed by intending purchasers by application to the Undersigned.

G. O.' B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 8th December 1876.

NOTICE.

A SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of a QUANTITY of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS, consisting of Prints, Woollens, and other Piece Goods, Oilmanstores, Lamps, Timepieces, 1 case Toy Guns, Glass Beads, Persian and other Books, Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, Beer, Wines and spirits, and other Miscellaneous Articles, will be held at the Town Custom House, on MONDAY, the 11th December next.

The sale will commence punctually at 1-30 P.M.

A. C. TREVOR,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, P.D.

Bombay, Custom House, 6th December 1876.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS
in large variety.
TREACHER & CO., (LIMITED.)

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Ware houses, Mills, Merchandise and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO DAY, SATURDAY, 9th DECEMBER.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE AMERICAN MALE AND FEMALE MINSTRELS.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
NEW JOKES !
NEW SONGS !
NEW CHORUSES !

Conclude with a

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PRICES AS USUAL.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE NEW COMPANY

WILLARD and HUDSON'S WANDERINGS.

TO-NIGHT.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9th, 1876.

MONSTER PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Overture Pianoforte (Chilperic) .... Mdlle. PAULINE TERLECKI.
Ballad—"We parted by the river" .... Miss MARGUERITA WYNN.

FIRST TIME OF
WILLARD and HUDSON
in their great
TERPSICHOREAN SPECIALITE
THE DANCING QUAKERS,
AS PERFORMED BY THEM IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF ENGLAND FOR UPWARDS OF 500 NIGHTS.

VOLTAIRE.
PREMIER VENTRILOQUIST OF THE WORLD,
will introduce his humorous figures
THE ADMIRAL AND THE DUKE.
(FIRST TIME IN INDIA.)

Serio-Comic Song—"How my heart beats" .... Miss MARGUERITA WYNN.

Mr. T. HUDSON'S
ELONGATED ECCENTRICITY
THE SHE GIRAFFE.
(ON STILTS)

INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

Fantasie Brilliante .... Mdlle. PAULINE TERLECKI.

Mr. T. HUDSON'S
GREAT SALTATORIAL FEAT ON THE HIGH PEDESTAL.

WILLARD
IN HIS CELEBRATED IMITATION OF THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS
(WHO NEVER PERFORM OUT OF LONDON),
INTRODUCING HIS WONDERFUL AND ACKNOWLEDGED CHAMPION
BONE SOLO OF THE WORLD.

VOLTAIRE,
THE POLYPHONIST,
and
HIS HAPPY PAIR
MRS. BROWN AND UNCLE TOBY,
WITH NEW DIALOGUE.

Ballad—"Speak to me, Speak" Miss MARGUERITA WYNN.

To conclude with the Screaming Farce of
BILL JONES' COUSIN.

Mr. G. Green .... Mr. P. WILLARD.
Bill Jones' Cousin .... ,, T. HUDSON.
Ike Doosenberry .... ,, E. VOLTAIRE.

The Stage will be handsomely decorated by M. DESIREE, of Paris.

CARDS OF ENTREE.

Dress Circle .... Rs. 4 | Stalls .... Rs. 3
Gallery .... 2 | Pit 1

Doors open at 8-30 ; Performance to commence at 9.

Seats may be reserved and Plan of Theatre seen at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Family Tickets to admit Three persons to Dress Circle, Rs. 10, only to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

CLIFFORD WILLARD,
Business Manager.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome pair of Chesnut Arabs, 6 and 7 years, 14-3 high, well matched, good movers, with open Carriage by "Thorn," in good order, also set of English double harness, Turn-out, Rs. 2,500.

A Brown thorough bred Waler Gelding, 5 years, 14-3½ high, thoroughly broken Cavalry charger, stands Musketry fire well, and broken to single harness, Rs 1,000

A Bay Arab Colt, 4 years, about 14-2 high, moves well, would make a first charger for a light weight. Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Australian Gelding, 8 years, 15-2 high, a splendid trotter, perfectly quiet to ride and drive, Rs. 800.

A Chesnut stud-bred, 4 years, 14-3 high, a good saddle horse, Rs. 500.

A pair of Brown Walers, 6 and 7 years, 15 hands, fast and good movers, with Mail Phaeton nearly new, and set of new English double harness to match, Turn-out, Rs. 2,200.

"Sportsman," an Iron Grey Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, very powerful and gallops well, Rs. 700.

An Iron Grey Chargeoli, 5 years, large and powerful, good tempered, well suited for a heavy weight, Rs. 400.

An Iron Grey Arab Horse, about 8 years, 14-1½ high, strongly built, rides and drives well, Rs. 400.

A well-bred English dappled Grey Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands, would make an excellent Brood Mare, Rs. 600.

A powerful Chesnut Australian Gelding, 9 years, suitable for a Brougham, Rs. 400.

A powerful Grey Arab, 8 years, 14-2 high, has carried 14 stone and is an excellent double harness horse, Rs. 600

A high-caste Grey Arab Galloway, 5 years, 14 hands high, with beautiful paces, would make a splendid horse for a lady, Rs. 700.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 9th November 1876.

ATMARAM SAGOON & Co.,
KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS—TERMS CASH.

	Rs. a.
Illustrated London News Almanack, 1877	0 12
Bow Bells Almanack, 1877	0 6
Forster's Life of Ch. Dickens, 2 vols. 1876, complete	15 12
Wheeler's India, 1875-6: Chronicle of the Visit of the Prince of Wales, 1876	6 12
Rev. Dyce's Glossary of Shakspeare, 1876	6 12
Arnott's Elements of Physics, 1876	7 0
Bradley's Ethical Studies, 1876	5 4
Rosengarten Architectural Styles, 1876	12 0
Chambers' Manual of Diet in Health and Diseases, 1876	6 0
Beasley's Book of Prescriptions, 1876	3 8
Robert's Hand-Book of Medicine, 1876	10 4
Watson's Art of Weaving	8 0
Fergusson's History of Modern Architecture	18 0
Martin's Screw-Cutting Tables	0 12
Hyde's Cotton Spinning	6 0
Kirk's Hand-Book of Physiology	7 0
Ringer's Hand Book of Therapeutics	7 0
Niemeyer's Text Book of Practical Medicine, 2 vols., 1876	21 0
Leishman's System of Midwifery. 1876	12 0
Holmes's Principles of Surgery. 1875	17 0
Bailey's Manager's and Overlooker's Assistant for Worsted Spinning	0 12
Overlooker's and Weaver's Guide to Calico Weaving	0 12
Prestwich's New Pocket Guide to Cotton Spinning	0 9
Edward's Spinner's Guide or Manager's and Carder's Assistant	1 2
Complete Guide to Fustian Manufacturing	1 8
The Engine Room.—Who should be in it, and what they should do, &c. &c.	2 4
Reed's Engineer's Hand-Book	3 12
Ditto Ditto Supplement separately	1 4
Hurst's Architectural Surveyor's Hand-Book, 1876	3 0
Roger's Architect's Text Book for useful Information	3 8
Haskoll's Architect's Guide, &c &c.	2 0
Tate's Drawing for Schools, Illustrated	3 0
Printer's Business Guide; by W. Crisp	2 0
Levi's Theory and Practice of the Metric System of Weights and Measures, &c.	0 14
Hearn's Practical Printer, Illustrated	6 0
Proctor's Pocket Book for Marine Engineers	5 4
Spon's Workshop Receipt	3 0
Templeton's Millwright's Assistant	1 8
Ditto ditto Companion	3 0
Prof. Rankine's Applied Mechanics, 1876	7 0
Neville's Hydraulic Tables, Co-efficients and Formulæ, 1875	8 0
Main's Marine Steam-Engine	7 0
Ainsley's Local Marine Board Examinations	3 12
Box's Practical Hydraulics, 1876	2 12
Engineer's Architect's and Contractor's Pocket Book	3 8
Lardner's Steam-Engine	0 9
Murray's Marine Engines and Steam Vessels	1 12
M'Carthy's Engineer's Guide to Navies	1 12
Baker's Practical Mechanism and Machine Tools	1 6
Deschanel's Natural Philosophy, 1876. Illustrated	10 0

ATMARAM SAGOON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MILLWRIGHT ENGINEER, holding First Class Certificate. Apply to "L. L. D.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, SMALL DONKEY ENGINE, in GOOD CONDITION. Apply, stating terms, to GADDUM & Co.

WANTED, a DRAUGHTSMAN and an OVERSEER for Public Works. Apply to the LOCAL FUND ENGINEER, KATTIAWAR.

WANTED, from January, a SMALL BUNGALOW at Colaba, unfurnished. Address "X," care of this Paper.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS—China Preserves and every description of Oilmanstores supplied to order. W. J. ESSAI, Corner of Meadow and Forbes Streets, Bombay.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE for a GENTLEMAN in the Fort. Address "ALPHA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a pair of Second-hand D. B. M. L. GUNS by John Blissett, of London with implements and case complete. Apply to BRESLAUER & Co.

FOR SALE, a four-wheeled DOG CART, in perfect order, Rs. 400. Address Major STOCKLEY, R. A., Upper Colaba.

FOR SALE, a FAST-GOING PONY, with Saddle, etc., complete. Price Rs. 150 for all. Address "BETA," at this Office.

TO BROKERS and CAPITALISTS.—TENDERS ARE INVITED—A Share of Rs. 6,000 (SIX THOUSAND) with annual interest at 5 per cent for immediate sale. Apply sharp by letter to "X, Y, Z," *Bombay Gazette*.

CHRISTMAS, 1876.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

In reminding Constituents of the approach of another Season of

"FESTIVITY AND GOOD-WILL,"

Have the pleasure to announce that their supplies, specially imported by Mail Steamers, is of the same large and varied nature and superior character which has distinguished them for many years and led to their being so liberally appreciated.

FOR THE FESTIVITIES,

THE COMPANY'S PURVEYING DEPARTMENTS

Afford choice and fresh Supplies of Excellent Preserved

Bacon,
Bath Chops,
Biscuits,
Butter,
Cheese,
Chocolates.
Cocoas,
Coffees,
Condiments,

Dessert Fruits,
Flavours,
Fish,
Fresh Meats,
Game,
Hams,
Herbs,
Jams,

Jellies,
Marmalades,
Mince Meat,
Pates,
Pickles,
Pies,
Plum Puddings,
Potted Meats,

Poultry,
Sauces,
Sausages,
Soups,
Sugars,
Tart Fruits,
Teas,
Tongues,
Vegetables.

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE

THE NEW SEASON'S CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Apricots,
Cherries,

Golden Oranges,
Green Oranges,

Peaches,
Pears,

Prunes,
Medlars,

in cases of about 7 lbs., or by the lb.

Assortments of the above in boxes at from Rs. 1-2 to Rs. 3-0.

Brandy Fruits,
Candied Peels,
China Preserves,

Chocolates,
French Plums,
Liqueur Comfits,

Nougat,
Noyeau Fruits,
Peel Chips,

Peel Rings,
Strawberries
Toffee,

and a variety of other requisites of the choicest quality.

Holly, Mistletoe Ivy, Artificial Fruits, Paris Biscuits, Carlsbad Wafers.

ELEGANTLY DECORATED COSSAQUES.

Sweet Faces
Jewels and Luggage from India,
Spelling Bee,
On the Rink,

Centennial,
Oriental Costumes,
Post Office.
The Conjurors,
Theatrical Beauties,

Our Philadelphian Cousins' Luggage,
Royal Military,
Indian Costumes,
Zoological Rink,

And numerous other varieties.

THE WINE DEPARTMENT

Affords a variety of price and kind offered by no other House in India.

SHERRIES.—Yellow Seal, Pale Dinner, Vino de Pasto, Old Dry, Golden Manzanilla, Oloroso, Amontillado, and other Brands, ranging from Rs. 18 to Rs. 40 per dozen.

SPARKLING WINES.—Hocks, Moselles, and Burgundies, Champagnes from Giesler, Perrier Jouet, and the Company's Agency in the Champagne Districts.

STILL WINES.—Selected from the best vintages by the Company's Coblentz Agency.

BORDEAUX WINES.—Burgundies, Sauternes, Clarets. These Wines have been known for many years past as of superior quality and the best value for their prices imported into India.

SPIRITS.—Rums, Gins, Whiskies, and Brandies. These are well-known importations, and the latter find an increasing sale, the Heart labelled being highly approved of and in great demand.

LIQUEURS, CORDIALS, and BITTERS.—The largest and choicest selection in India.

ALES, STOUTS AND CIDER, of the best brands.

FOR TOKENS OF GOOD-WILL,

THE FANCY STOCK DEPARTMENT

Affords a large choice of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

LADIES' COMPANIONS.

WORK BASKETS.

CHURCH SERVICES.
With the new Lectionary.

DESKS & WRITING CASES,
Of a variety of patterns,
In Russia, or Morocco plain or richly tooled and gilt.

CHATELAINS.

WAIST BAGS AND BELTS.

GLOVE & HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.

IVORY HAIR BRUSHES.

DRESSING BAGS AND CASES,
Very completely and handsomely fitted.

SCENT CASKETS,
In Russia or Morocco, each containing two or three bottles.

SMELLING BOTTLES,
Of twenty different Patterns.

SMOKERS' CHOICE,
Of Pipes, Cigar Cases, and all requisites.

TOILET CASES.
Of Morocco, with fittings of solid Ivory.

WORK BOXES AND WRITING CASES.
Elegantly finished, of Morocco or Russia.

And a magnificent assortment of nic nacs in Ormolu, Oxydized Metal, Algerian Marble and Olive Wood.

THE JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Is replete with the newest designs of

BRACELETS,
Worked Gold, or set with Jewels.

BROOCHES,
Worked Gold or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.

EARRINGS,
Plain Gold, or elegantly Worked and Jewelled.

SUITES of BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EARRINGS,
Worked Gold or Jewelled.

DEMI-SUITES OF BROOCH AND EARRINGS ;

LOCKETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ;
Of the best London manufacture.

LOCKET NECKLETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ;
Of the best London manufacture, in case complete.

Neck Chains,
for suspension of Lockets.

WATCH CHAINS,
Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert.

Charms for the Watch Chain,
various and curious.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES ;
Spiral Spring and Telescope.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS,
Half Hoop or Gipsy (Jewelled Guard)
A very beautiful assortment.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.

BREAST STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three.

COLLAR STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.

SLEEVE-LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.

SUITES of STUDS and LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ;
In Morocco cases, containing each 1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links.

SCARF PINS,
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled,

SCARF RINGS,
A variety of pretty patterns.

THE ELECTRO-PLATE DEPARTMENT

is richly stocked with

AG DANS AND ASH TRAYS.

BISCUIT BOXES.

BUTTER DISHES. BACON DISHES.

BREAKFAST DISHES. SIDE DISHES.

CANDLESTICKS. CELLARETTES.

CHRISTENING CUPS. CIGAR LAMPS.

CLARET JUGS. CRUET FRAMES.

DESSERT KNIVES & FORKS.
(Complete sets in cases.)

EGG FRAMES. EGG STEAMERS.

EPERGNES. FISH CARVERS.

FISH KNIVES & FORKS.
(Complete sets in cases.)

INKSTANDS. MUFFINEERS.

"OWL" MUFFINEERS.

NAPKIN RINGS,
(Complete sets in cases.)

PICKLE FRAMES. PRIZE CUPS.
SALVERS. TEA INFUSERS.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
(Complete sets in cases.)

SARDINE BOXES,
(For the Breakfast and Luncheon Table.)

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.
TOAST RACKS, &c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS, to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the Elite of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

The Price Lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

Names of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs.		Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	1 10	
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	☞ Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools Hotels, &c., liberally dealt with.
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	
Byjanauth Mixture	1 10	1 8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6	
Souchong	1 6	1 4	
Royal Family Mixture	1 0	1 2	

These excellent Teas are sold at the depot from 1 lb. upwards.

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO.,
No. 24, Church Gate Street, opposite the Times of India Office.

BEFORE YOU MAKE ANY PURCHASE

for

XMAS PRESENTS,

to find the best taste, novelty and description,

see at

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.'S,

6, HUMMUM STREET.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the COMMISSARY of ORDNANCE at the Grand Arsenal up to 12 o'clock Noon on THURSDAY and SATURDAY, the 11th and 13th January 1877, respectively, for the contract of the ACCOUTREMENTS and ORDNANCE STORES and opened there, in presence of the parties attending, for the supply by contract of the Articles specified in the Schedules of the Forms of Tenders in accordance with the Notice published in the *Government Gazette* of the 7th instant and to be continued in it till the 4th and 11th proximo

A. A. BAYLY, Lieut.-Col.,
Commissary of Ordnance.

Bombay, Grand Arsenal, 7th December 1876.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR and EMPRESS'S PROCLAMATION HOLIDAYS on the 25th, 26th and 27th instant, and the 1st, 2nd and 3rd proximo :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. D. CAIRNS, pro. Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 5th December 1876.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of STORES for the REMINGTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL and the SCOTT PRESS at VICTORIA BUNDER, COLABA, for ONE YEAR, commencing from the 1st January 1877.

For Schedules and Conditions of Contract apply at the Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle.

Tenders will not be received later than the 9th proximo, and the Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th November 1876.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, NAGPUR, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

PATRON.
THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

THE Studies pursued at this long established School comprise everything necessary to impart a sound CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL and GENERAL EDUCATION.

There are 82 Pupils in the School now, therefore early application is necessary for the admission of Boys and Girls.

Boarders are received by the Head Master and Mistress, and great attention is paid to the diet ; there are at present fifteen vacancies.

TERMS.

UPPER SCHOOL .... Rs. 30 per mensem.
LOWER SCHOOL .... ,, 25 do.

The next Term commences from January 15th. Pupils can be met at the Station by one of the Assistant Masters if due notice is given.

For further particulars apply to

HEAD MASTER.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

OILS AND COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT and CASTOR OILS and COTTON WASTE, required by the Company for TWELVE MONTHS commencing 1st day of February next, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered. The annual consumption, averaging about 450 Tons of Cocoanut Oil, 500 Tons of Castor Oil and 160 Tons of Cotton Waste. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Oils" or "Cotton Waste" as the case may be, and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depôt, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to Noon on FRIDAY, the 5th January 1877, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs 1,000 in Cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security equal to 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate amount of such contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay, 24th November 1876.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in Civil employ.

FOR Rs. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

Age.	Yearly.	Age	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age	Yearly.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
20	25 9 4	24	26 14 8	28	28 10 0	32	30 13 4
21	25 14 0	25	27 5 4	29	29 2 8	33	31 6 8
22	26 3 4	26	27 12 0	30	29 11 4	34	21 1 4
23	26 8 8	27	28 2 8	31	30 4 0	35	32 11 4

BOMBAY.

Medical Referee—JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D.
Agents.—KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

NOTICES.

TAUNUS
NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR ENGLAND AND THE COLONIES
THE TAUNUS COMPANY,
CLARENDON MANSIONS, LONDON.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH INDIA :
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is the produce of the Taunus Spring, situate at Gross Karber, near Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and produces a daily quantity of 51,684 litres which proves it to be by far the richest spring in Germany.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is the most agreeable table beverage ever introduced, being fresh, sparkling and thirst-quenching.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is brilliantly bright, quite odourless, and is without rival for its purity of taste.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER mixes well with most Wines and Spirits, which makes it a most desirable constituent in the making of cups.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is free from the alkaline taste usually found in Natural Mineral Waters.

The Excellent Qualities of the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER have obtained for it the Patronage of Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and EMPRESS of INDIA, and of His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES.

A Large Supply of the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER was shipped on board the Serapis, where it met with the highest approval of H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES and the Royal Suite.

TESTIMONIALS

Dr. SCHWARZ, Regierungs and Medicinal Bath of Cologne, when writing about the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER, says :—

"This water is characterised by its perfect purity, being free from every artificial and organic contamination, it possesses much gaseous and fixed carbonic acid with certain mineral constituents I find, after making experiments on persons both in health and sickness, that the TAUNUS WATER does not belong to the class of medicinal mineral waters, but that it is essentially adapted as a dietetic and health-preserving beverage, and is to be recommended in such cases where medicinal mineral waters or medicines cannot be taken, and where a grateful blood purifier is required."—Cologne, March 7, 1876.

"The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is to be recommended as a wholesome beverage."—Extract from the Vienna Medical Press.

"The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is greatly to be recommended as a dietetic beverage. It is easily digested, and does not create flatulence, like other similar Mineral Waters. It is refreshing, assists the digestion, cures acidity, and increases the erection of the kidneys."—Richard Schmitz, M.D., Neuenahr, May 6, 1876.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is imported by ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co., in original German bottles, and is sold by them as Agents.

Considering the bad qualities of most aërated waters imported or manufactured in India, the importation of the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is a great boon to the inhabitants of this country.

The following extract from the London *Echo* of the 7th April 1876, goes far to prove the risk run in drinking the manufactured waters :—

"Some mineral waters are made by the hand of Nature, others by the skill and knowledge of Chemists. Unfortunately, sometimes the Chemists either do not know how, or cannot afford, to do their work as well as Nature does hers, and consequently the drinking of the artificial Mineral Waters is occasionally attended with unpleasant consequences.

From the Report published by Professor FRANCKLYN, we learn that out of ten samples of Indian aërated water submitted to his analysis, only two could be described as "fairly pure" and as many as five contained ingredients calculated to induce diarrhœa.

There would also appear to be good ground for thinking that the illness from which Canon Duckworth is now slowly recovering was in part, at least, caused by his having drunk unwholesome sodawater and lemonade in India. Hence we venture to think that Anglo-Indians, at any rate, while abroad, will do well to drink as little brandy and soda as possible.

We should be very sorry to condemn all artificial mineral waters. Some of them are excellent ; but, as a general rule we think the chemistry of Nature is to be preferred to that of man.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER, bottled, should be laid on their sides and stored in a cool place.

"The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is fast growing in popularity."—City Press. 20th May 1876.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is a fresh, sparkling beverage, and, being perfectly pure, is to be recommended as the pleasantest of all table beverages.

In cases of sea-sickness, the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is a soothing and refreshing beverage ; therefore no Passengers' vessel or steamer should be without the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH INDIA,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 8th Dec. 1876.

We are still without any additional intelligence of a political character, but as the Conference is to assemble to-morrow, we may look for interesting telegrams in the course of a few days. In the meantime the situation in London seems a shade more hopeful, Consols being still at 95 1/8, while French Rentes have advanced from 104 to 104¼.

Cotton in Liverpool shows increased activity, the sales yesterday being estimated at 20,000 bales, of which, however, only 3,500 bales—a comparatively small proportion—were Surats. Spot prices are unchanged, with the one exception of Mid. Orleans, which is quoted at 6 11-16d., a decline of 1-16d. per lb. Piece Goods in Manchester are reported quiet but steady, and it is very evident that if we are to have a further rise in Cotton it will be more from the question of supply than a demand for the manufactured article.

Wednesday's telegrams from New York still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 12⅛ cents. per lb. and, as on the previous day, Reuter gives no quotation for Futures. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports are as follows:—

	1876. This week.	1876. Last week.	1875.	1874.
Wednesday's Receipts.	32,000	38,000	27,000	26,000
Five days' ,, ...	128,000	140,000	122,000	121,000
Total since 1st Sept ...	1,974,000	...	1,712,000	1,566,000

The London General Produce Markets are still unaltered. The weekly quotations for Metals show a decline of £ 1 per ton in Copper Braziers, ¼d. per lb in Yellow Metal Sheathing and ½d in Braziers, and 5s. per ton in Silesian Spelter.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening shows a further decrease in strength, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having declined from 53¼ to 52¾ per cent. The movements are,—a decrease in Bullion of £125,000 and in the Reserve of £125,000 and an increase in Bills Discounted of £375,000. The rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bank Bills is quoted at 2 to 2¼ per cent. as against 2 per cent. last week, showing a slight tendency towards dearer money.

Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 56 1/16d per oz., but private telegrams quote 56¼d., equivalent to a fraction over 1s. 9 9/16d. per rupee. This rise is evidently partially due to a continuance of the demand for this side. Yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton bringing £290,000 for this port, making £1,466,000 afloat from England irrespective of what may be expected from Venice. Imports on this scale are certainly not called for by the relative positions of our import and export trade; but if Silver continues to be forced up in London, the supply may be absorbed without exercising the depressing effect on Exchange which would otherwise ensue if the Home value remained at its present level. In other words, importers of Silver now and for some time back have been operating for a rise, not to meet trade requirements.

Reuter's telegram, to the effect that Secretary Bristowe has recommended an increase in the Silver Coinage of the United States to the extent of 80 millions of dollars—or say about 16 millions sterling—has not had any special effect here. In the first place the proposal, although not perhaps in a definite form, has been before the public for some time back, and has therefore been to some extent discounted; moreover, it is only as yet a suggestion which may or may not be adopted by the Government, and even if adopted, the effect of it would be spread over some years. In this and other influences, however, there is sufficient to establish the fact that we have seen the end of actual panic in Silver, and even if a reaction should follow the present rapid rise, it will not be to anything like the previous extent.

Sterling Exchange to-day has again been strong with a further advance of 1.16d. per rupee. The amount of business done, however, has been extremely small as there are very few private bills making, and of these the larger portion are being sent in under previous contract, while the demand for Bank Bills is extremely small. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9 5-8d. per Rupee.
Do. 6 ,,	1s. 9 15-16d. ,,
Credits 3 ,,	1s. 9 7-8 to 15-16d. ,,
Documents, 3 ,,	1s. 9 15-16d. ,,

On Calcutta we do not hear of any business. Demand drafts may be quoted at par to 1-16 premium; 60 days' sight 99½.

Government Paper is decidedly weaker, there being free sellers but few buyers at a decline of ⅛ to ¼. We now quote:—Fours, Rs. 98¾ to ⅞; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98¾ to ⅞; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101.

The Share Market continues quiet with only a small business doing. Bank of Bombays are a trifle firmer at an advance of ½ per cent. Colaba Land shares are again Rs. 5 lower. Spinning and Weaving Companies are dull with a downward tendency. Alexandra are quoted Rs. 70, Alliance Rs. 60, Dhurrumsey Rs. 10, Khandeish Rs. 10, Jewraz Balloo Rs. 15, Flemings Rs. 5, and Nursey Rs. 5 per share lower.

Cotton is dull with few buyers, the steady rise in Exchange keeping exporters quite out of the market. Prices are nominally the same as yesterday and generally show a loss of Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per candy on Liverpool arrival currencies. A purchase of 600 bales New Hingunghaut for December delivery is reported to have been made yesterday at Rs. 226 per Candy full-pressed, and there are sellers of Omrawuttee, January-February delivery, at Rs. 196 for F. G. F. and Rs. 180 for G. F. per candy.

Freights are quiet and unaltered. The nominal rate by steamer for Liverpool is £2-7-6, but we have not heard of any engagements and £2-5 would probably be nearer the actual figure for a line. By sail there is still nothing to report.

Piece Goods are quiet with an easier tendency. Importers are more willing sellers, but with heavy stocks in the Bazaar dealers are not anxious to buy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Banks	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	103 xd.
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	686½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	30,000	250	all	8 do.	300
Hong. & Shanghai Bank	40,000	125	all	8 do.	550
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	175
National Bank of India	37,220	250	125	6 do.	104
Oriental Bank	60,000	250	all	10 do.	485 xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,350
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	775
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	500
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	725
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	40 p.s.	395
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	42 do	215
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	75
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	170 do	600
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	180
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	180 do	790
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,250	225	1,625
French Press Co.	300	500	all	35 do	260
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	410
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	3,125	400	350	25 do	285
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	700
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	50 do	450
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	67½ do	410
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do	975
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	700

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,100
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	60*	2,510
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	78
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		100 p.s.	1,500
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	65 p.s.	1,175
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	275
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	10 p.s*	135
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	100 p.s.	875
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,000
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	550
Dhurrumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	..	1,100
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	100 p.s	1,080
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,240
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	120 p.s.	1,105
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,100
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,110
K. Mucoojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	995
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1,010
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	75 p.s*	1,120
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	30	..	37½
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	420
Maneckjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,315
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,360
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	345
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	975
eriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	925
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	950
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	390
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80 p.s*	820
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,175
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	1,005
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	985
Do do. ½ Share	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	950
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	690

*Per Share for the half-year.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 2nd December, 1876.
Open 1,278½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,68,414	4	0
Merchandise	5,07,026	0	0
Telegraph	1,193	0	0
Municipal Trains	407	8	0
Total Rs.	6,77,040	12	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278½ miles Total Rs.	4,72,497	10	1
Increase	2,04,543	1	2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Cape of Good Hope, 1,399 tons, Captain J. Henderson, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

The steam ship Pehlwan, 51 tons, Captain Percy, arrived in harbour yesterday from coast and Goa 5th December with a general cargo and one hundred and fifty-nine deck passengers.

The ship Wheatlandshire, 1,192 tons, Captain Smith, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant, from Shields, 4th August, with a cargo of 1,604 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam ship Akola, 315 tons, Captain L. W. Williams, arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. from Kurrachee 4th December, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—One lady and three children and two hundred and one deck passenger.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam ship Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain F. H. Frank, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers.—Capt. W. Downing, Major and Mrs. Fisher and servant, H. H. Nawab Aga Ally Khan, son, and tree ladies, and three children.

The steam ship Glamorgan, 1,511 tons, Captain A. Buck, arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. from Liverpool 6th November via the Suez Canal via Gibraltar and Port Said, with the following passengers:—Sir St. George Gere and servant, Col. L. Estrange, Mr. Wallace. Mr. Trotton, Mr. Grogan, Mr. Marsden, Capt. Henderson, Mr. Tundale, Mr. Huddleston, Rev. and Mrs. J. Newton, Master C. B. Newton, Miss M. Ginnes, Miss Thackrell, two masters Luke, Mr. and Mrs. Freeborough and four children.

The Hall Line steam ship City of Baltimore, 1443 tons, Commander S. Collins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 12th November via Port Said, with the following passengers:—Major Morrison, Mr. Bushby, Surgeon Major and Mrs. Cherry, and child, Capt. Holsely, Mr. and Mrs. Scott and Miss Scott, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Gorge Roe and child, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Wells and two children, Miss Patterson, Miss Lorrester, and Mr. Carlisle. The City of Baltimore brought the following cargo:—2,900 bundles car iron, 171 cases iron, 13 cases wine, 147 kegs nails, 174 cases piece goods, 144 bales twist, 5,381 bundles iron hoops, 12 Nos. iron plates, 42 casks wire, 51 cases stout, 13 packages earthenware, 4 packages glassware, 5 packages color, 25 cases brass, 12 bales wall papers, 125 kegs leadore, 36 cases confectionary, 254 cases soap, 10 packages papers, 28 bundles steel, 255 cases tinplates, 42 packages tobacco and many packages merchandise and machinery. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	Glamorgan (s)	Buck	Liverpool, Nov 12.
	Wheatlandshire	Smith	Shields, Aug 4.
	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee, Dec 4.
8	City of Baltimore(s)	Collin	Liverpool, Nov 12.
	Pehlwan (s)	Percy	Goa, Dec 5.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	Sumatra	Carran	Akyab.
	Pachumba (s)	Frank	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—
Ship Cape Good Hope, Henderson, for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship Shakespeare, for Hall.
Steamer Akola, for Kurrachee and Kattyawar Coast.
Steamer Pehlwan, for Carwar and Coast.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
4	C. of Edinburgh (s)	Anderson	Liverpool, Oct 28.
	T Kya Yeen Byan(s)	Brown	Rangoon, Dec 1.
	Reporter	Spring	Liverpool, Aug 12.
	Lacydon	Sagols	Marseilles, July 30.
	Hamoody	Abrihim	Muscat, Oct 8.
	Royal Diadem	Dennis	Bombay, Oct 21.

PASSENGERS.

Per Reporter—Mrs. H. Spring.
Per Royal Diadem.—Mrs. Dennis.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th Dec. 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	30·021
Temperature of the Air	87·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·7
Dew Point	67·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·686
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0 6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	84·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9·30 a.m.)	70·8
General Direction of wind	ENE, ESE, E, W, WNW, NNE, NE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	200

DAILY IMPORTS—December 8.

From Liverpool.

Olive s—50 boxes bar soap, Jooma Sacoor.

From London.

Cathay s—105 casks beer Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 26 casks beer, Cawasjee Maneckjee; 16 qr casks portwine, Pranjeewandass Nowrojee and Co.
Limoo s—3 cases brandy, Abramontz and Co.
Guinevere.—15 crates earthenware, Valla Maneck; 5 hogshead wine Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 265 barrels iron nails, H Clason and Co; 100 box s candles, Byramjee Shapporjee; 14 cases glassware. E P Mahomed; 40 cases beer, L Naraen and Co.
Lady Cairns, 100 cases window glass, Lajbhoy, Allibhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—December 8.

For Liverpool.

Trinacria s—75 bales coiryarn, George M Read 58 bales waste, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co; 16 bales hides and skin, Mahomedbhoy Abdoola and Co; 33 bales wool, John Campbell and Co; 36 bales wool, Dwyal Morarjee; 87 bales wool Dossabhoy Pestonjee Khambatta; 34 bales wool, Heeranund Dhildass; 90 bales wool, Khetsidass Hurnookroy; 33 bales wool, Khimjee Veerbhan 100 bales wool Khimjee Luckmidass and Co; 42 bales wool B Nathoo 2 bales rags B Nathoo, 4 bales cotton a Blascheck and Co.

For London.

Cathay s—25 bales wool, Sallaymahomed Gulamhoosein; 4 case Cashmere shawls B VVurdhman.
Trinacria s—2 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Mirzapore s—100 cases olibanum, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 54 cases olibanum, Laljebhoy Sudba; 450 bags myrabollum, Mooljee Jsith and Co; 344 bags myrabollum, Vurdhman Poonsey and Co; 9 cases wax, Jumandase Lallebhoy 3 bales hides, A C Dady and Co.

For Marseilles.

Kickham s—128½ cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.
Cathay s—530½ cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros.

For Venice.

Cathay s 13 bales hides and skins, A C Dady and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 82 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Suez.

Cathay s—10 cases indigo, M S Nelwanji.

For Calcutta.

Vixen s—100 bales cotton, Anderson and Co; 130 bales cotton Khetseedas Hurmokry; 125 bales cotton, Neepchund Nowrongry.

For Hongkong.

Khiva s—5 cases peacock feathers, Meerallbhoy Dama; 25 cases sharkfins Veerji Nanji; 34 cases sharkfins and fishmaws Joomabhoy Lallji; 90 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Curimbhoy Ebram; 69 cases sharkfins and fishmaws and 11½ cut gall, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy 3 cases raisen, Haji Ayeb Haji Escoob, 10 bales twist, Morarbhoy Vizbhoocan; 10 bales twist Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 12 bales twist Golamhoosein Jammahamed; 5 bales twist, C Byramji 45 bales twist Ebram Noordin and Co; 8 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co; 187 chests opium Nursey. Kessowjee and Co; 62 chests opium, David Sassoon; 15 bales Twist H A Noormahomed 60 bales Twist C D Sassoon; 12 bales cotton Goolamhoosein Momed; 47 Bundles Elphe teeth Goolamhoosein Johnmahomed; 404 E Teeth Goolamhoosein Johnmahomed, 45 Bundles Olibanum Mahomed Ramjee; 101 packages Red Rasin Rohinbhoy Alladinbhoy; 640 Malabar sandalwood, Joseph Latiff 5 chests Malwa opium, M Veezbookudass; 176 chests M opium Nur-es Kessowjee and Co; D E J Ebraham, 5 chests opium Dr Morarbhy Vijbhookun.

For Shanghai.

Khiva s—118 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 12 chests opium Morarbhoy Vijbhookun, 32 chests opium, E J Ebrahim; 3 chests opium, Roognath Jugnath.

HIGH COURT.—9th December.

(Before the Honourable Sir, Charles Sargent Knight.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

691-75—Macfarlane—Heerabai vs Rahimutbai—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Mr J Macfarlane—Heerabai vs Rahimutbai—Lynch and Tobin.

Long Causes.

222-76—Khunderao M—Narronjee Bhimjee vs Huriba Withoba—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
251-76—Rimington, H and L—Abdoola bin Balloomeea vs Bai Shariffabebee, widow—M H Khan.
249-76—Mr Smale—David Solomon and another vs Ezekiel Solomon, &c.,—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

For continuation of Counsel's Reply.

2-73—Macfarlane—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latif vs Mahomed bin Mahomed Cassum R—Lynch and Tobin.

For further direction on Commissioner's Report.

476-73—Mr Fletcher—Bai Muncha vs Motilal Culliandass and another—J C Cama and Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
794-73—Tyabjee and S—Munchershaw Merwanjee vs Dorabjee Framjee and another.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Atkinson.)

Long Causes.

370-74—J Macfarlane—Hajee Sallay Mahomed Hajee vs Hurreedas Purshotumdas—Fletcher and Smith.
371-74—J Macfarlane—Hajee Sallay Mahomed Hajee vs Morarji Gursondas—Fletcher and Smith.
372-74—J Macfarlane—Hajee Sallay Mahomed Hajee vs Vussonjee Cursondas—Fletcher and Smith.
373-74—J Macfarlane—Hajee Sallay Mahomed Hajee vs Moteechund Santookchund—Fletcher and Smith.
374-74—J Macfarlane—Hajee Sallay Mahomed Hajee vs Soorutram Bhaya—Fletcher and Smith.
330-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Ruckmajee Wittojee Gowani vs Govindram Gungadhur—Shamrow P.
494-76—In person—Bawa Ramlall Mohunlall vs Rana Dewa—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
483-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nanabhoy Wishwanath and others vs Dewjee Hurrydass and another—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
654-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nanabhoy Wishwanath and others vs S [illegible] and others.
671-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nanabhoy Wishwanath and others vs Ardaseer Maneckjee and another.
673-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nanabhoy Wishwanath and others vs Furdoonjee Muncher and others.
674-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nanabhoy Wishwanath and others vs Cawasjee Eduljee K.
[illegible]—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nanabhoy Wishwanath and others vs Anunta Luxumon and another.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 6.

Morris, Capt, Bl Infantry, from furlough, from England.
Frere, Capt, By R E, P W Dept, from furlough, from England.

December 7.

Cherry, Surg Major, Bl A M D, on duty, from England.
Wolseley, Capt, Bl 65th Foot, from furlough, from England.
L. Estrange, Lt Col, By Asst Comsy Genl, from furlough, from Europe.
Marshall, Col, Bl Staff Corps, on leave, from Simla.
FitzGerald, Sub Lt By 66th L I, on sick leave, from Poona.
Lamb, Insptg Vet Surg, By Vet Dept, on duty, from Poona.

December 8.

Doherty, Surg Major, Bl A M D, on sick leave, from Rawa Pindee.

DEPARTURE—December 8.

Chambers, Capt Bl Staff Corps, to rejoin to Poona.

December 9.

Frere, Capt By C E, P W D on duty to Ratnagiri.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,
RESPECTFULLY intimates that his Representative, Mr. BETTS, with a most complete assortment of his
PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.
will visit the following stations about the dates mentioned and return to Bombay early in December:—
BARODA, 16th November.
AHMEDABAD, 23rd "
SURAT, 1st December.
During his present visit to Bombay Mr. BETTS may be consulted at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where letters should be addressed.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1876.

The Nizam has now fairly left his capital and is on his way to Delhi to take part in the Imperial Assemblage and recognize Queen Victoria as the supreme ruler of India. It would, therefore, be ungracious and ungenerous on our part not to do honour to Sir Salar Jung and Sir Richard Meade for the good service they have rendered to the State in prevailing upon the chief Mussulman prince in India to take a step so strongly opposed to the natural sentiment of Indian Mahommedans. The people of Hyderabad, who remember that the Nizam Asuph Jah, the founder of the dynasty, made himself in all but the name independent even of the house of Timour, cannot but see with disfavour their Sovereign appearing in public as merely the Soubah of the Deccan, and receiving investiture at the hands of the Viceroy of an English Empress. We are not surprised to hear that their dissatisfaction has found vent in open murmurs, for we have all along believed that the pressure of popular feeling at Hyderabad would be too strong for Salar Jung, and that the Minister, however genuine his desire to take the Nizam with him to Delhi, would be obliged to forego its gratification. But our conviction of the magnitude of the obstacles he had to overcome makes us admire all the more His Excellency's firmness in carrying out his own determination. We put aside the unworthy suspicion that the English Government can have been so base as to purchase the presence of the Nizam at Delhi by the promise of concessions which would be injurious to the interests of the Empire. Both Lord Salisbury and Lord Lytton would, we are sure, blush with indignation at the suggestion that they can possibly have made a bid for the homage the Nizam intends to pay to Queen Victoria on New Year's Day. It must have been the spontaneous wish of Sir Salar Jung that his Sovereign should go to Delhi—a wish prompted by his statesmanlike perception of the fact of English supremacy, by gratitude for the hearty welcome given to him in England, and by anxiety, in the present critical state of Eastern affairs, to give the English nation a striking proof of the loyalty of Her Majesty's Mussulman subjects in India. Sir Richard Meade, too, must have found it an arduous task, in supporting the Minister, to conciliate the principal personages of the Court and persuade them to let the Prince go, and, remembering past diplomatic mishaps at Hyderabad, we may frankly compliment him on his delicate and expert management of a very difficult piece of work. We wish the little Nizam a pleasant journey and a safe return to his own country.

Now that the Proclamation throughout India of the Queen as Empress is an event which, notwithstanding the objections of its apprehensive critics, will be carried out unfalteringly on the 1st January, we may turn to the arrangements for the occasion which are being made in this city and ask whether they will be worthy of it. Political circumstances will compel the Government of India to be exceedingly economical outside of Delhi in making the Proclamation known to the millions of this country, and we daresay that beyond the fact that all Collectors will deliver a set harangue in the principal locality in their Collectorates and distribute a few parchment certificates of merit to certain individuals which may a few thousand years hence acquire immense value in the estimation of antiquarians, nothing particularly gorgeous will mark the event in the outlying districts. There may be a few fireworks and illuminations, but these and the harangue and the parchment certificates will be all. We think, however, that an effort should be made in the great cities of India to acknowledge the Proclamation with *éclat*. Up to the present moment Bombay has shown no signs of a desire to do much on the occasion, and, considering that she is the principal commerical city in India, next to Calcutta, we think that if she does not do more than she at present proposes to do she will be making a mistake. The Senior Member of Council (the Hon. Mr. Rogers, in all probability) will read the Proclamation from the top of the Town Hall steps, several salutes of big guns will be fired, and the few enthusiastic persons who will gather to hear the venerable legislator's oration will depart their several ways, more or less pleased and astonished with what they have heard and witnessed. The Corporation, at a recent meeting, agreed to spend Rs. 5,000 upon festivities and illuminations; but any one who remembers that it took a lakh of rupees to make Bombay look imposing during the visit of the Prince of Wales last year, will easily be able to conclude that the Hon. Mr. Roger's oration, a few salutes, and Rs. 5,000 spent on fireworks and miscellaneous purposes will not go far in the good cause of formally proclaiming in Bombay the Queen's new title in a style worthy of the city. Could not the general public organise a subscription? The amounts given by individuals need not be very large. What is wanted is an aggregate that will substantially supplement the sum voted by the Corporation. It is true that the citizens have recently had many heavy claims upon their liberality, but nevertheless they are surely able to subscribe some small sums amongst them to add to the prestige of British rule, and to enable everyone to enjoy in the future many a pleasant recollection of the day on which Victoria solemnly assumed the title in Bombay of Empress of India. There are several relics of former funds which we think could be spent as profitably in connection with the Proclamation as upon anything else. A balance of about Rs. 1,000 remains from the Prince of Wales Reception Fund. Why should that sum not be added to the Corporation's Rs. 5,000? There is also a balance remaining from the Prince of Wales' gift of £1,000 to the charitable objects of Bombay, and why should not that balance also find its way into the Proclamation Fund? The balance we allude to exists because of the foretold failure of the proposal to establish a Leper Hospital in this city. It has been proved that no Leper Hospital can be built here, and although we believe there is a proposal on foot that the balance from the Prince's gift which was originlly allotted for a local Leper Hospital should be sent to Rutnagherry to help the Leper Asylum there, we imagine it would be straining the letter and spirit of the Prince's intentions if anything of the kind were done. H. R. H. meant the gift to be sent in charity in the city which had given him such a splendid reception, and he did not contemplate that it might be appropriated to charitable objects far outside of Bombay. If the money can be sent to Rutnagherry, why not to the Pinjrapole in Ahmedabad, to the famine districts around Bellary, or to the Sailors' Home in Calcutta? The money ought certainly to be spent upon some charitable object within Bombay, and in our proposal that it should be added to the Proclamation Fund there is nothing at variance with our interpretation of the Prince's wishes. We should desire the *poor* of Bombay to participate with the rich in the joys attending the Proclamation of the Empress of India, and a small *largesse* to the needy, or a public dinner to the poorest members of the community, would be an excellent accompaniment of the official formalities and the usual display of fireworks and illuminations. Everybody in Bombay cannot go to Delhi, and the object of our remark is that this city may have a small "Delhi tamasha" of its own. Unless some greater efforts are made to proclaim the Empress here in a style worthy of the occasion, nine-tenths of the population will know very little of the event, and the remainder will have neither enthusiasm nor pleasure roused nor anything pleasant to remember in connection with the ceremony.

The close of the labours of the Commission appointed to settle the debts of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, and the publication of the Report, which fills 77 pages in the *Gazette of India* of Saturday last, show to what uses—many of them very base—the income of a pensioned prince of Bengal may be put. The Nawab Nazim of Bengal belongs to the Moorshedabad family, to whose representatives a handsome allowance of sixteen lacs of rupees has for a very long period been paid. Of this sum seven lacs are allowed to the Nawab for his own personal income, the remaining nine lacs are spent on the maintenance of various members of the family and other purposes in support of the dignity of the Nizamut. The Nawab, with his income of seven lacs, managed to run into debt to the extent of fifty-two lacs of rupees in India and two lacs in England. He went to England, where he lived for some time, for the purpose of endeavouring to get settled certain claims he had set up, the greater portion of which had no substantial foundation. The portion of the life of the Nawab Nazim, extending from 1869 to 1873, forms an episode in his life which is not without its lights and shadows, interspersed occasionally with very bright colours. The Nawab's friend both in India and in England was the late Mr. W. D. Fox who was in the service of the Nawab for some time before His Highness went to England; he accompanied him there and remained in his service till he died on the 18th October 1873. His executors put in claims on the Nawab Nazim amounting to £13,133 18s. 6d., of which the Commission have awarded £7,199 4s. 11d., more than one half of which is for arrears of salary. Mr. Fox had very small means of his own, but he was enabled to assist the Nawab with advances of money. The Nawab Nazim and Mr. Fox each kept a running account at the famous banking house of Messrs. Coutts and Co., and Mr. Fox rang the changes over the two accounts by transferring sums from his own to the Nawab's account and *vice versa*, sometimes being so accommodating as to draw a cheque in his own name to save the Nawab the trouble of drawing a cheque for himself. This easy-going friendship was fruitful in complications of the money transactions between the two, and ultimately led to the representatives of Mr. Fox getting little more than half the money claimed. Mr. Fox's executor was, however, obliged to admit having received on account of the Nawab in the years 1871, 1872, and 1873, various sums amounting to £18,198, 12s. 4d. and the total amount to the debit of the Nawab Nazim being, after careful adjustment, found to be £21,637 17s. 3d. Mr. Fox's claim is reduced to £3,439; which, with £3,760 "arrears of salary," makes up the above total of £7,199 4s. 11d.

Passing from these figures we come next to the plan set in motion for advocating the claims of the Nawab Nazim. "Newspapers and literary services" form an important portion of the accounts, the total expended under this head amounting to £6,538 17-6 which was paid to the following papers:—the *Court Circular*, to which the Nawab paid in the course of seven months £1,950, but no explanation is forthcoming, the only entry being "for papers, &c., in connection with the Nawab Nazim;" the *Graphic* received £25 "for the purpose of obtaining in that paper the insertion of an article upon the Nawab Nazim;" Mr. John Neale, an upholsterer, conveniently managed this little business; the *London Scotsman* received £12 10 "for 1,000 copies;" *Vanity Fair* was paid £49 for the publication of a likeness of "the Nawab Nazim," and in addition a sum of £100 was paid to *Vanity Fair* "for back numbers;" the *Northern Ensign* was paid £30 for "literary service;" the *Cheltenham Chronicle* received £10 "for the insertion of an article;" lastly, the *Civil Service Gazette* received £52 "for 2,000 copies of the paper." Besides these sums, there are others in payment of which cheques were drawn by the Nawab Nazim in favour of Mr. Fox, but which have not been entered in the statement of account submitted by the claimant. Amongst these items is one for £ 500 "paid to Dr. W. Russell, of the *Naval and Military Gazette*, and about which the remark is made that "the "Nawab Nizam declines to disclose the "object with which the money was paid." In this list further sums appear to have been paid to the *Civil Service Gazette* amounting to more than four hundred pounds sterling, in explanation of which only the receipts of the manager of that paper are forthcoming. Two sums also appear in this list, £1,000 paid on "H. H.'s account" and £2,000 "money "lent by the Nawab Nazim to Mr. Havi-"land Burke when he was on a visit to Mr. "Burke at Bournemouth. The loan has never "been recovered." In this way the Nawab's money was spent in England; there were besides bills at the Alexandra Hotel amounting to £3,570, the greater portion of which, £2,600, was spent between January and May in 1870. The Nawab Nazim about this time paid the jewellers, Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, £3,073, and Emanuels £1,000. It was at this time, too, that the accounts were charged with about five hundred founds for furniture put in a house in one of the Bompton Groves; so that jewels and furniture and house rent looked as if the Nawab was about to settle down in England for the rest of his life, but these arrangements were only temporarily apparently. We might conclude this not very agreeable retrospect by stating that Mr. Fox drew a monthly salary in India of Rs. 1,000, which seems to have been raised to £200 a month in England, but the Commission allowed him only the same salary as in India. The Nawab was paid in 1870 by the India House £32,898-14 8, and on this sum Mrs. Fox, Mr. Fox's widow, claimed a commission of 12 per cent. according to agreement made. In execution of the decree under which this money was recovered the Nawab was arrested; and in February last this claim was settled by the payment of £3,399-3 8, in addition to £1,431-10 previously paid by the Nawab Nazim, for which purpose the money was advanced by the Secretary of State. Of the sum due in India, amounting to more than 52 lacs, the Commission have allowed only Rs 14,23,795. Mr. H. C. Fox, who called himself the Nawab's Private Secretary, a brother of the late Mr. W. D. Fox, put in claims for large sums. This man is accused of having encouraged the Nawab in a course of wasteful extravagance, resulting in the load of debt which led to the enactment of Act XVII. of 1873 and the appointment of the Commission. The widow of the late Mr W. D. Fox has a claim for £10,676-5 6 which remains to be settled.

THE FAMINE IN THE DECCAN.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

AHMEDNUGGUR, 6th Dec.

The town of Ahmednuggur is the chief town of the collectorate or district of the same name, and is not only the official, but also the commercial, centre of the surrounding country. The traffic from here to Poona, Dhond, the Nizam's territory, Berar, and towards Nassick and Munmar, in a prosperous year, is very considerable, but the failure of the crops has sadly diminished it during the present season. Agriculture is here, as in the Poona and Sholapore districts, the main source from which the people derived employment. Any map will show your readers that, unlike the Sholapore Zilla, Nuggur is to a great extent a hilly, if not a mountainous country, especially towards the west; this has necessarily added to the quantity of uncultivable ground. The total acreage of the district is 4,209,036 acres, of which 3,068,162 are cultivable and 1,019,400 uncultivable. The extent in square miles is 6,647, or 2,748 more than Sholapore, while the population is (or rather was) 773,938 against 662,986 in Sholapore, a difference of 110,952. The population here is, therefore, not so dense as at Sholapore. The numerous nullahs and streams which, with an average rainfall should now be full, are almost everywhere entirely dry, and some concern is beginning to show itself for the future supply. The Seena river, which rises in the neighbouring hills and proceeds from Nuggur in a sou'westerly direction to the Sholapore district, is here completely dry, the water lying from 4 to 6 feet below the river bed. Fodder is obtainable, but of a poor description and dear. The bullock carts are, however, carrying grain, &c., over the country at the ordinary rates—three annas per coss; and the ordinary hack tongas, with a pair of ponies, are obtainable at about the same rate. Grain remains steady at the rates I quoted in my last, and shows no tendency to change. Meat is cheap, but fluctuates slightly from day to day. Everything else remains steady.

Yesterday I did a hard day's work in examining the various relief works now being carried out by the local Municipality. These consist almost entirely of projects for the increase and preservation of the water supply, and are of a most interesting nature. I commenced my observations at the Nalleegaum gate, at the west end of the town, where a few of the weaker and less able-bodied relief people are engaged in laying out a small garden and repairing an adjoining road. This work engages 137 people. Proceeding from the gate just mentioned to the river, we passed another garden which has been completed, as far as laying it out, &c., are concerned. This was one of the first works undertaken in the beginning of the present distress. Going along the river towards the south, we saw a number of wells sunk in the river-bed, and built up the sides with bricks: these are about ten feet deep, the water lying, as mentioned above, from 4 to 6 feet below the surface. The water thus obtained is fresh and good, and yields a fair supply daily, though the question of its duration is yet open; most probably it will fail entirely after a few months. The wells constructed are only a few feet in diameter, and their cost has been very little; so that even should the supply ultimately fail, they will well repay the expense incurred. About a mile from our starting point, the relief committee have had a pump sunk in the river-bed, near the Meput Gate. This is not at present in use, but will afford a small supply when the adjoining wells run dry. Near this part of the river is the spot where dead animals, bullocks, &c., are buried, and here I saw the carcass of a bullock, which had been partially disinterred and emitted a horrible stench. I would strongly advise the Municipality to have the carcasses buried deeper, and much farther from the town. The nuisance this *janwar-ke-kubristan* creates is most prejudicial to health, and a good breeze would inevitably blow the contaminated air into the town; it is, moreover, desirable that it should be as far as possible from the wells from which the people of the locality may hereafter be drawing their water supply. Leaving the river, we returned to the town by one of two newly constructed roads, not yet complete, both of which lead from the river to the Mulleewaddy Gate. Over a hundred people are employed on these roads, which were formerly mere bullock tracks, but are now being raised, widened and levelled, and will prove of considerable convenience to the people about. The labourers here are paid at the rate authorized for relief works, viz:—two, one and a-half and one anna for men, women and children respectively; work being done under the Municipality. Close beside this gate three pipes, with good serviceable cocks, have been let into the town wall. Two of these are side by side on the outside of the wall and one is on the inside. Those outside are for the use of the *Mahars* and *Mangs*, (outcastes) who inhabit houses outside the town. These much depressed and despised people are by far the most interesting that are met with here, and there can be little doubt but that they are at the same time among the most loyal class of natives under our rule. Contemned and doomed to the most degrading position by the caste system, I can, from personal experience here and elsewhere, attest the fact that they are much superior to the average Deccan Koonbee in intelligence, physical ability and many other respects. Both male and female, they are likewise in advance of the Koonbees in the matter of their personal appearance, and to a great extent in their manners. Dr. Wilson, if I remember rightly, allotted to the *Mahars* a local origin earlier than that of the Aryan races, and many writers seem inclined to credit them with being offshoots of the aboriginal tribes. The *Mangs* are, in some respects, inferior to the *Mahars*, but are much in advance of the Koonbees. Between the two races great antipathy is felt on account of their food—the *Mahars* eating cow flesh, which the *Mangs* abhor, while the *Mangs* eat pig which the *Mahars* detest. So low is the estimation in which these people are held by the Hindoos, that their touch is said to defile not only the person, but the cloths of any one with whom they come in contact. For the reason assigned, each of these peoples have had a pipe allotted to their own use, and though the pipes are close together, they are effectually separated by a small brick wall. The pipe inside the town wall is devoted to the use of the *Chamars*, or workers in leather, who, being defiled by their treatment of the sacred cow, are scorned by all orthodox Hindoos, while they in their turn despise the *Mahars* and *Mangs*; they have, therefore, the honour of a pipe to themselves. The water supply for these three pipes comes from a good-sized well, situated between the European burial ground and the Diara Musjid, at about two miles and a-half from the place where the pipes are. The water supplied by this well is copious and pure. It is raised in two large buckets by two pairs of bullocks, and conveyed through earthern pipes (made in Nuggur), after passing through a filter formed of gravel and charcoal. Small as the quantity of water is, the manner in which its delivery has been effected is admirable. Passing through the town, I saw several tanks and pipes supplied with water through one of the old Mahomedan aqueducts, the existence of which were only brought to light a few years ago. One of these tanks—the Anundee Tank—seems to be of considerable age, but is kept in capital repair. Strange to say, its plan is that of a cross, the four extremities of which resemble a low Gothic arch. Three steps lead up to the parapet, and in the lower step a narrow trough has been nearly the entire way round. The interior of the four arms are about 14 feet deep, and paved; while the square space between the four inner corners is much deeper. One of the old aqueducts has been placed in connection with this tank, which will hereafter be (as indeed it is now) one of the principal sources of supply to the townspeople. Close by this tank is the Delhi Gate, outside of which there are a number of Hindoo *dewals*; one of which, though small, is worth seeing, for the highly ornate style of the frescoes which cover all that is visible of it, and are of a much more tasteful design than we commonly see on such edifices. Connected with these temples is a good-sized tank, supplied like the one just described, from the Wargaum aqueduct; there is also a smaller tank supplied from the same source in a neighbouring field. The distance from which the water is brought through the aqueduct for these tanks is five miles.

From the town we proceeded to visit a portion of the Wargaum viaduct, at which the Municipality have a number of labourers engaged cleaning the water-way. This place is situated on the banks of the Anundee nullah, and lies about four miles west of the town. Here I may state that the term aqueduct does not strictly apply to the works in question, inasmuch as they are almost entirely underground works. We found a party of seventy men at work clearing out the mud and filth which has accumulated in the channel, to which access is had by opening the soil and raising some of the stones which form the roof or top of the conduit. Some of the strongest and healthiest of the labourers are told off for the underground work, which consists in raking up the closely packed mire, and filling the buckets which their companions above lower down for the purpose; the dirt is then drawn up and thrown aside. For this work two scales of payment have been adopted—namely, 2½ annas for the underground labourers and 2¼ annas for the others. The conduit in which these men are employed is about two feet wide, from six to seven feet high, and about twelve feet below the surface. It is almost entirely cut out of the solid rock and must have cost an immense sum of money in its construction. From this place we proceeded a distance of nearly six miles, through the fields past the Parsee *Dookhmas*, or towers of silence, until we came to the valley at the foot of the Marclee hill. Here my guide pointed out a wall of most substantial structure, running across the end of the valley, a distance of about quarter of a mile, and about twenty-five feet high. This, I was told, was the remnant of a dam built by the "Moguls," which in former days confined the water which descended during the monsoons from the neighbouring hills, and thus turned the entire valley into a spacious lake or tank of several acres in extent. At the west side of the wall the land lies much higher than on the other, and has borne a much better crop of *jowari* than the ground lying beneath it. This is accounted for in part by the fact that the soil here is evidently to a great extent a deposit of comparatively recent origin. Near the centre of the wall a large pit has been dug to a depth of about fifteen feet, for the purpose of ascertaining at what depth water can be found. No water has shown itself as yet, but the wall evidently is sunk much deeper, no signs of the foundation being visible at the depth mentioned. An aqueduct passes from some point in this wall, not yet laid bare, and joins another conduit proceeding from a tank, situated in the valley just below the wall. This tank—which is, in fact, a well—is another memento of Mahomedan rule in the Deccan, and its age must be considerable; for it is scarcely necessary to remind your readers that Ahmednuggur, after Arungzebe's sway, fell, in the year 1759, into the hands of the Peishwa, and having been taken by General Wellesley in 1803, and ceded to the English by the treaty of Sirji Anjangaum was, after being restored to the Peishwa, finally occupied by the English in 1818. A period of over one hundred years must have elapsed, therefore, since the most recent of these elaborate works were completed, but probably their real date is much further back. The well just mentioned is octagonal in shape, its greatest diameter is sixty feet, each of the eight sides measuring twenty-five feet six inches. These measurements are at the water level, about 6 feet above which is a ledge running round the entire tank, except at one spot, where the wall, having partly given in, has been removed, thus forming a convenient means of access for the labourers to the interior, and facilitating the construction of the conduit which is to connect it with the conduit just mentioned. Above this ledge there is another about 7 feet higher; this is larger—that is to say, wider than the one below it, and is about ten feet below the parapet. On the *Killa*, or western side of this ledge, is a musjid, entirely built of stone, with a flat roof, groined and arched on the interior, but sadly out of repair. The musjid is open in front, and the side walls are built out to the edge of the upper ledge; two narrow doorways, one on each side, giving entrance from the ledge to the musjid. About six feet from the right-hand doorway, there is a similar doorway in the wall of the tank leading to the ground above. The back portion of the musjid projects for a considerable distance beyond the exterior line of the well inside, thus affording a larger space in the interior. On all sides the walls are more or less decayed and broken; but they have already been partially repaired, and will be fully so before long. The lower part of the well is cut from the solid rock beneath, a species—as well as I could judge—of amygdaloidal traps, a stone of comparatively porous nature, like that on the ghauts, where the landslip occurred a year or two ago. This fine old well is incomplete in only one respect—the steps descending to the water are missing; these I would have looked for immediately in front of the musjid, but there is no trace of any such having existed, and if they were not omitted in the construction of the well, they must have existed on the side facing the musjid, the part which is now thrown down. There is something melancholy, yet picturesque, in these remnants of the magnificence of the past, which mark with unequalled precision the difference between the Oriental mind of the past and that of to-day, and even still more vividly the wide variance between the Oriental and the Western schools. But now is not the time for the antiquarian or the poet to visit these vestiges of bygone splendour, for the animated figures of two hundred almost naked labourers, the constant buzz of talk and the noise, inseparable from work, tend but little to the enjoyment of such scenes.

This well—that was, tank—that is to be, employs about two hundred labourers, another hundred being engaged on the construction of a short conduit connecting it with the Kapurwady conduit, which we have next to visit. Here, however, I may give you a description of these conduits which collectively measure from fifteen to twenty miles in length. Descending into any of the numerous wells or tanks which stud the entire system, we find two exits, or rather an exit and an entrance, through which the water comes and goes; these are about 6½ feet high and from two to 2½ broad. They are cut from the solid rock and roofed over with cut stones laid transversely, fitting well together and cemented on top. Over these the soil from above has been filled in, and is occasionally over fifteen feet in depth. Here and there along the line, little wells—they might be called man or air holes—of a couple of feet in diameter have been constructed, and being built up with stone or brick, form convenient means of access to the interior, besides providing a constant supply of fresh air, and preventing the accumulation of fetid vapours or noxious gases. From the Warrelwady tank just described we, proceeded across the fields nearly three miles and then came to a square well, rudely constructed, and yielding but a small supply of water, although about thirty feet square. This well has been cleaned and put in order, and fitted with a new bucket and gear, but is not yet put in use; a channel connecting it with the Kapurwady aqueduct has been made. A little beyond this there are two or three other wells requiring no particular mention. Small parties of people are engaged cleaning them out and these receive, like those employed on the Warrelwady tank, the general rate of pay—2, 1½ and 1 anna each. Near these wells the Kapurwady conduit appears for a short distance partly above the ground. The old masonry used to roof it in is still intact, and nearly as strong as the day it was made. At the Anundee nullah the conduit passes in the same way across the bed of the stream, and although the water makes a fall of some two and half feet over it, the monsoon torrents of a hundred years have not displaced a single stone. We next visited another large square tank connected with the Kapurwady conduit. This has a flight of steps set into the adjoining ground, and leading down to the south side of the water. The last four steps are within the limits of the well and run across its entire breadth, the upper one being about six feet deep from front to back. The last place we visited connected with the Kapurwady conduit was its source, just beyond the village from which it takes its name. Here there are two wells being cleaned out, and the conduit is being enlarged and lengthened so as to convey the water from a spring close by. The work here is done by a party of 102 men, neither women nor children being employed; portions of the rock which intercept the line of the new conduit are being blasted.

I have now given you a description of the principal sources from which the water-supply of Nuggur is drawn, and also of the efforts being made for its increase. There are, besides, some independent wells and small tanks not connected with the system described. It is now without great hesitation that I feel it necessary to call attention to the fact that there is very serious danger of this supply falling short of the amount absolutely required, before the rainy season of next year. From what I have already said, it will be evident that the supply at present lies at a considerable depth below the surface, and in the ordinary course of events it will sink much deeper. Should it do so, the present elaborate conduit system will fail, excepting only the supply which may be obtained through it by water raised by bullock power. But the quantity which could thus be raised would, I fear, be comparatively small, while the expense would be excessive. The difficulty I have thus pointed out is extremely serious, since, if the water supply fails, no other recourse will be left but the complete abandonment of the district. I have spoken on this subject with such of the officials as I have met and with some of the Municipal authorities, and they have almost unanimously admitted that they do not expect the present supply to outlast another two or three months. On the other hand, no one with whom I have yet spoken has been prepared to offer a remedy, or point out a means of meeting the difficulty, except indeed the one obvious suggestion—to deepen the wells, &c., and so follow the water down. That this plan is not so simple or efficient, I have shown, for as most of the supply comes from a distance, the water will have to be raised before it can be transmitted to the town. Again, when the water has sunk a few feet more, it may or may not entirely disappear. The depth to which it can be followed, or rather the lowest point at which it lies, I have not been able to ascertain. But it must not be inferred that, because there is water ten, fifteen, or twenty feet below the surface, there is water at twenty-five or thirty feet below it. A very slight acquaintance with the rudiments of geology is sufficient to point out this. Water may occur beneath the surface in streams of from half an inch deep upwards, the depth being dependant on the nature of the strata through which it passes and that beneath it. The Geological Survey can probably give the information required on this point. Should the present supply fail, the Nepthee conduit, it is thought, would yield sufficient; but it would require from two to three lakhs to put it in working order, and the time needed for its completion would neutralize the benefits to be derived from it. Again, the Bathooree tank, about 12 miles to the east of the town, at present used for irrigation, would yield water enough for the whole town, but how is it to be conveyed? On that side there is unfortunately no conduits which can be utilized. The danger I have indicated is one which should by no means be stept over. A party of the Geological Survey, or some other person or persons competent to the task, should at once be deputed to make the necessary inquiry into the conditions of the existing supply and the prospect of its failure. Under the most ordinary circumstances, and with an average rainfall, I am assured that the hot weather before the monsoon invariably brings a stint of water here. If this is the case—and responsible men have assured me that it is—what will be the condition of affairs here a few months hence? I have heard, but have no means of verifying the fact at hand, that rain fell here in January 1872 copiously. There certainly seems, but small probability of its doing so next month. I have already told you in a previous letter that no anxiety is shown for the water supply, but that fact tells nothing. Now the supply is abundant, and few of the people care to enquire by what means it is obtained or its probable duration. I cannot, however, refrain from pointing out a danger that seems obvious to the most casual observer and merits the gravest consideration. I may be misled in my calculations, and the present supply may be sufficiently permanent to last out the present dry season; but if it should prove so, it will be in opposition to the traditions of the district, and still more emphatically so to the indications which an inspection of its present condition affords. It seems impossible that men should sit quiet, and apparently, at least, satisfied, with such a state of affairs before them, but I have seen men at sea in far more immediate danger do so; and experience shows that such dangers are often neglected until too late, when a panic ensues with all its disastrous consequences. I do not say that the water supply *will* fail, but I point out its uncertain nature—to say nothing stronger and the strong probability that it will fail. I do not wish to create either sensation or alarm, but I do wish to call the attention of Government to the advisability of ascertaining the exact state of the supply and its future prospects. The Government statement No. 5 says "the question of water supply is not at present of any grave apprehension," and this is correct so far; but the water supply of the future should be looked to *at once*, and not be left until it has made itself felt. Judging by the ordinary standards, the supply will possibly fail; there may be conditions attached to it, of which I cannot learn, and which would annul the danger; if any such are known well and good, but they are certainly not known to the people here.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

On the turf, the only meeting of importance held during the week was that at Shrewsbury. The last day's racing at the Liverpool Autumn meeting had to be abandoned in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather, and the Great Lancashire Handicap was not run. The Great Shropshire Handicap fell to Lord Howe's Tetrarch, who, carrying only 5st. 12 lbs., beat Lord Gowran, Hopbloom, The Ghost, Cat's Eye and several other well-known horses that were included among the 14 starters. Count Lagrange's Lina (7st. 9 lbs.) was second, being beaten by a length, The Ghost (7st. 9 lbs.) third by a head, Cat's Eye (7st. 11lbs.) fourth, and Lord Gowran (8st. 5lbs.) fifth. The Shrewsbury Cup was won by Brother to Royal George, who started first favourite at 6 to 1, Miss Lizzie (10 to 1) being second, and Lady Malden (9 to 1) third. There were fourteen horses ran in this race also.

The Athletic season has been commenced at both the Universities. Several meetings have been held at Cambridge and one at Oxford, but no extraordinary form has yet been shown.

The winter meeting of the London Athletic Club has been held at Lillie Bridge. Only two of the challenge cups produced races, and, consequently, the programme was not so interesting as usual. The handicaps, however, were all very closely contested and were some of the best that Sydenham Dixon has made this year. No one was bold enough to oppose F. T. Elborough for the quarter Mile Challenge Cup, and as W. Slade had been ill he resigned the Mile Challenge Cup, for which J. Gibb walked over. H. Venn, the holder of the Seven Miles' Walking Challenge Cup, also resigned, and T. W. Mitcalfe, jun., and W. W. Bull walked for it. The latter held a slight lead for a mile (time, 7min 30sec.), but in the fourth lap Mitcafe went past him, and at the end of two miles, which he covered in 15min. 20sec. was a long way in front. His time for three miles was 23min. 26sec., and Bull, who was then hopelessly in the rear, gave up, and Metcalfe was not asked to complete the distance. R. H. Dudgeon (22½ yards start) was favourite for the 600 Yards' Challenge Cup Handicap, and having secured it twice previously this year another win would have made it his own property. He failed, however, in conceding nine yards to J. D. Sadler, who ran much better than was anticipated, and got home in 73·25ths sec. The hero of the day was decidedly H. H. Sturt, who carried off both the 150 Yards and 300 Yards Handicaps, with 9½ yards and 19 yards start respectively. He ran in remarkably good form, and no victories could have been more popular. The Three Mile Walking Handicap produced a splendid finish; G. A. Jones (140 sec. start) beating B. Nickels jun. (210), by a bare yard. The winner walked the full distance in 24 min. 20 sec. and naturally Mitcalfe, who tried to concede him 70 sec. start, had no chance after his previous exertions. No less than twenty-two, by far the largest field of the day, started for the Three Mile Handicap. The finish was for once confined to the men near scratch, and C. H. Mason (30sec start), the secretary of the Thames Hare and Hounds, beat J. Gibb (8 sec,) very cleverly by about 20 yards. Mason, who has done seven years' hard work on the running path, never showed to more advantage, and ran the full distance in 15min. 30sec, Gibb's time being 19 sec. faster.

Football matches have been played in immense numbers all over the country, and the first ties for the Association Challenge Cup have been decided. The Clapham Rovers made mincemeat of the Reigate Priory team, beating them by five goals to none, and the 105th Regiment were victorious over the 1st Surrey Rifles by three goals to love.

The Thames International Regatta, in which Boyd and Lumsden, both Tyne men, rowed together in the pairs and fours, has been followed by a Challenge from to row Boyd Lumsden for the championship of the Tyne. Some time ago, when Boyd was training for a match with Sadler, Lumsden challenged any man in the north to row him on the Tyne, and Boyd now wishes to accept the offer, and states that if Lumsden requires time he will accomodate him with a match at some future period.

A sculling match for £100 a side has been rowed on the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake, between Brian of Shadwell, and Cannon of Surbiton. Brian, who was backed at 2 to 1, went ahead immediately after starting and maintained and increased his lead throughout, winning easily by 1½ length clear, in 26 min. 21 secs.

The trial eights at Oxford are reported to be making satisfactory progress under the supervision of Messrs. Edwardes-Moss, Hornby, and Sherwood. Crews are in training also at Cambridge, where the race between the trial eights had been fixed to take place on the 9th December. A spirited contest took place during the week at Cambridge for the Colquhoun Silver Sculls. The two last men left in to try conclusions for the trophy were Messrs. Fenn, First Trinity and Farquharson, Jesus. The chances were considered to be long odds in the Trinity man's favour, and the sequel confirmed this opinion. A start was effected at about 20 minutes pass three, Farquharson having first station and Fenn the second. The Jesus sculler got off the best, but on doubling Grassy corner he took a wide course, which lost him considerable advantage. He sculled well and pulled gamely throughout; but he was not a match for Fenn who came rapidly on at Ditton corner, gained perceptibly up the Long Reach, and finally won the amateur championship of the Cam. by 75 or 80 yards.

The annual four-oar College races at Oxford resulted in the victory of the Brasenose crew, who first rowed a dead heat with St. John's, afterwards beat the same crew by a length, and concluded by obtaining an easy victory over the Christ Church representatives. The University crew, the previous holders of the challenge cup, in rowing the first heat with Christ Church, lost their chance by running into the bank.

It is reported that Weston has agreed to walk against O'Leary for six days for £5,000, but the time and place of the match have not yet been fixed.

The hunting season is in full swing, the Quorn, Pytchley, North Warwickshire, the Belvoir, the V. W. H., the Glamorganshire, the Earl of Coventry's, and numerous other packs meeting regularly in their several countries. Several "spills" have been recorded, and among the unfortunates was H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, who came to grief during a sharp run with the Meath Hounds in Ireland; but no serious injuries are reported.

An interesting Bicycle race was recently run between J. Keen, D. Stanton, and Thuillet, the French Champion, on the Sussex County Cricket ground at Brighton. What speculation took place on the event was slightly in favour of Keen, but many people fancied Stanton because of a portion of the course being slightly up-hill, which was supposed to be unfavourable to Keen's chance. The Frenchman had very few backers. Stanton went off with the lead, Keen next, Thuillet following, and the first five miles were done in 17min 40sec; at 10 miles (35min 57sec), Keen drew level with Stanton, and they led in turn for the next five, Keen evidently going well within himself. Twenty miles were completed in 1h 13min 6sec, when Keen went ahead, and there was soon about 200 yards between him and the others, who made a fine race of it. Finally, Keen won by 40½sec, completing the distance in 1h 30min 8½sec, Stanton being second about two yards in front of Thuillet.

Some capital play was exhibited in a recent match at billiards between Cook, the Champion, and Stanley, Cook conceding 250 points in 1,000. The chief breaks were not very high, being—Cook, 135, including 39 spot shots; Stanley, 117 (35 spots) and 114 (34 spots); but there was some first-rate all round play shown on both sides. Stanley eventually won by 263 points. The best of five games of pyramids was obtained by Cook, who won the second, third, and fifth games by 11 balls to 3, 8 to 7, and 8 to 4 respectively. Stanley won the first game by 9 balls to "owe one," and the fourth by 8 to 1.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE AFREEDEES.

LAHORE, 8TH DEC.

The Kohat Afreedees have become turbulent. They have made hostile demonstrations, and Fort Mackeson has been fired upon. The fort has been reinforced. The blockade of the Pass is more strict now. The stoppage of trade and of supplies is severely felt by the Afreedees. Kohat affairs, it is said, are likely to detain a battalion of the Rifle Brigade for Peshawur at Rawal Pindee.

KHELAT RAILWAY.

The Branch Khelat Railway is to be constructed forthwith to Khelat.

THE NIZAM HAS LEFT HYDERABAD AT LAST.

HYDERABAD, 8TH DEC.

The Nizam left at 9 A.M. to-day by special train, under a salute of 21 guns; he was accompanied by Sir Salar Jung, the Nawabs Vickar-ool-Oomrah, Busheermol-Dowlah, the Peshkar, Captains Clerk and Trevor, and Doctor Law; the Resident and Staff, Generals Mackintyre and Wright, with other officers, awaited his Highness' arrival at the station which was gaily decorated. The Resident leaves on Monday. Among the natives a general feeling of annoyance prevails and dissatisfaction with Sir Salar Jung. The Nizam is to arrive at Jubbulpore on 14th inst.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL'S VISIT TO TURKEY.

LONDON, 8TH DEC.

Sir George Campbell has published the result of his recent visit to Turkey. He ridicules the idea of there being any religious connection between the Sultan and the Indian Mussulmans; any interest the latter may feel being confined to a limited class.

ARMY TRANSFERS.

General William Munro, C. B., has been appointed Colonel of the 93rd, vice General Freeman Murray, transferred to the Colonelcy of the 8th Regiment.

THE TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

H. M. Indian Transport Crocodile has arrived home.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY WITH AMERICA.

England has admitted the American reading the Extradition Treaty.

LONDON, 7TH DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very firm. Surats very firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollers .... 6d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India 1-9½

4 per cent. Rupee Paper.......... 88

4½ per cent. do. 88½

5½ per cent. do. 90

3 per cent. Consols for account 95⅝

5 per cent. French Rente 1872 ....104⅛

Bar Silver 56 1/16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes.... £15,937,500....Dec. £125,000

Bills Discounted.... £17,125,000.....Inc. £375,000

Bullion .... £29,375,000 ....Dec. £125,000

Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities, 52⅜.

The sum of £96,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

Arrival from Bombay—Batavia.

LINE REPORTS.—8TH DECEMBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line interrupted beyond Odessa.

THE Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Dr. Mylne, held Confirmation services on the 6th at Egutpoora and on the 7th at Nassick. A large number of persons were confirmed.

THE Khan of Khelat, accompanied by Major Sandeman and his staff, and by the suite, is shortly expected at Lahore. The Maharaja of Kashmir is to come in about the 19th instant.

SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, Commander-in-Chief at Madras, has, it is said, obtained the permission of the Viceroy not to attend the Delhi Assemblage, as Lady Chamberlain is expected to arrive in this country about that time.

As an instance of the princely hospitality of Lord Lytton, it is stated that he has given orders for the entertainment at his own expense of three hundred guests daily for a fortnight. The order for the supply of their innumerable wants is said to be divided between the confectioner Peliti and his own *chef de cuisine*.

THE ascertained area of the Wurora Coal Field is 1,420 acres. The underground workings have been extended to 2,400 feet, and 20 millions of tons of coal are estimated to be workable. The total Government outlay upon the works up to 31st March last, was about Rs. 6,50,000. The moisture and ash contained in this Wurora coal have hitherto prevented the successful manufacture of iron from the famous Lohara ore. It is hoped, however, that the coal will be found suitable for reducing the ore by the "direct process" which is now engaging attention in England.

THE *Delhi Gazette* professes to have information that war with the Ameer of Cabul is probable. Our contemporary says:—"The reply of the Ameer to the invitation to take part in the Delhi Assemblage is, we are assured, most insolent, and of such a nature as could not be tolerated by the British Power. It reveals the sad fact that he has been influenced to his own destruction by Russian emissaries; and Russian officers are, it is said, at this moment at Cabul, instigating an open rupture with the British Government. They have succeeded, it appears; but we may safely affirm that their aid will be as useless to the Afghans as it has been to the Servians."

ONE consequence of the Delhi Assemblage is likely to be—but, as is usual on similar occasions, has been entirely overlooked by every administrator alike, great or small—a famine of eggs. An unusual number of plum-puddings and similarly comforting condiments will be consumed on that grand occasion, and the run upon eggs is likely to be unprecedented. The famine has already reached as far as Lucknow. The *Lucknow Times* writes:—"We hear of one order having been given for no less a quantity than *two thousand eggs*, and as at Delhi they are said to be quoted at four annas a piece, no doubt their export hence will be extraordinarily large all through the month." Two thousand eggs is not a large quantity, and if no more are required, the famine will not last long; but four annas already for one egg is a serious look-out.

MR. EUGENE C. SCHROTTKY has filed a criminal information in the Police Court against Dr. Thomas Blaney, whom he charges, under section 499 of the Penal Code, with defaming him in certain letters which appeared in the *Times of India* newspaper, reflecting on his character and professional reputation. The informant complained of being accused in those letters of endeavouring to decoy and beguile the public by putting forward an absurd invention for the manufacture of candles, objectionable allusions being also made to Mr. Schrottkey's "boiler composition," experiments with Rangoon oil, &c. Informant was also charged with "systematic deceit and misrepresentation," and his conduct was characterised to be such as "places him outside the circle of honest men." The case has been fixed for hearing on the 14th inst.

A LETTER from Ongole to the *Madras Mail* says:—"A seaman, a Swede, belonging to the Prince Waldemar, that was wrecked near the Sandheads during the late cyclone, was washed ashore at Kotapatam, lashed to a raft. He was more dead than alive; but, thanks to the presence of mind of the Sea Customs Superintendent of the Port, who sent the seaman promptly to the Hospital at Ongole, he was brought round. His tale of suffering and exposure is very painful to listen to. He was the only survivor of the twenty who took to the raft. The captain and his family, with others of the crew, took to the boat; it remains to be learnt whether they were more fortunate. It is a long way from the Sandheads to Kotapatam to be drifted down on a raft, and it is a wonder that even one man survived."

THE prospects of Indian exporters of wheat, the *Indian Agriculturist* thinks, ought to be very good for the coming season. If quantity is a sign of good prospects exporters have a bright future before them. In none of the European wheat-exporting countries has there been an average crop. India has largely increased her export, which in the past eight months has reached nearly 5 per cent. of the foreign supply of England. Turkey and Egypt, having no longer any credit, are obliged to send corn, but though considerable shipments may reach England from Egypt, the Turkish supply in the present state of that country must be small and uncertain. France, which exerts the most important influence on British prices of wheat, reports her crop as slightly above an average, the very fine quality being expected to compensate for the deficiency in quantity. But an average crop in France barely suffices for her own consumption. If it keeps her out of the foreign market as a competitor with England, it is all that can be hoped for; and this is doubtful, for France has had a poor harvest of barley and rye, and of green vegetables and potatoes which there form so large a proportion of the food supply, and the want of which must necessarily cause an increased consumption of wheat. The crop in California and Oregon is reported to be good, and preparations are being made for large shipments, but present prices leave the grower little more than 3s. a bushel, at which there can be no profit, and no inducement to press it forward. In the wheat region of the Upper Mississippi and in Canada, the yield is much below that of last year, while in the Eastern and Southern States it is reported to be good.

THE *Indian Agriculturist* finds it difficult to believe that there is not some mistake in the returns received year after year from the Central Provinces, as to the average produce per acre of the rice and wheat lands of the provinces. Thus, the *Administration Report* for 1875-76, just issued, declares the averages of the year to have been as follows:—

	Rice. lbs.	Wheat. lbs.		Rice. lbs.	Wheat. lbs.
Raipur	294	580	Mandla	489	...
Bilaspur	330	340	Hosangabad	...	320
Jubbulpore	406	706	Saugor	...	326
Seoni	400	450	Nagpore	...	311
Sambalpore	314	...	Nursingpore	...	360
Bhandara	544	...	Beitul	...	294
Chanda	414	...	Wardah	...	248
Balaghat	390	...	Chindwarah	...	400

It is now some years since we first called attention to the exhaustion of the soil which these figures indicate. We at first absolutely discredited them, remembering that the average yield of wheat throughout England is 28 bushels—1,680lbs. per acre. We should discredit them still, but that the experiments made upon the Nagpore Model Farm seem to bear them out. The yield of the wheat lands upon the farm is returned at 454lbs., 518lbs., and 616 lbs. per acre under presumably high culture. What manuring will do for cotton, is plainly enough shown by a return from the same farm of 304lbs. of clean cotton per acre, against 28lbs. only on unmanured land, under the same seasonable conditions. The tobacco on the farm yielded 960lbs. the acre, but the quality was inferior; and linseed 486lbs. These experiments have attracted, we are told, some attention from native cultivators, and, says the report if they teach him—not the undoubted advantages of manuring, which he is ready enough to admit—but providence sufficient to save for his fields all the stable and other refuse, comparatively small and insufficient though it may be, which he now negligently allows to fester around his village dwelling and go to waste—they will have taught him a valuable lesson indeed, at once sanitary as well as agricultural."

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer* "a ton of Cawnpore coal can get to Liverpool for six shillings less and in a week's less time, *viâ* "Bombay than via Calcutta." "What we suppose," says the *Indian Agriculturist*, "our contemporary to mean, is that a ton of English coal can get from Liverpool to Cawnpore via Bombay cheaper and quicker than it can via Calcutta. This Allahabad paper has a swallow for almost any nonsense whatever. Thus it tells us in the present case, that it is 'trusting to no bad authority' in talking of Cawnpore coal going to Liverpool! Changed to the form which we have given it, the statement still cannot be true, for Cawnpore is but 684 miles from Calcutta by railway, while it is distant 965 miles from Bombay. We are told in the same article, moreover, that the G. I. P. rates of carriage (grain) are 6·5 pies per ton per mile against 5·45 pies on the East India line. Look then at the comparative cost.—

E. I. R. Line ... 684 † 5·45 = Rs. 19 per ton.
G. I. P. R. ,, ... 965 † 65 = ,, 33 ,,

Thus the railway freight on a ton of coal from Bombay to Cawnpore is thirty-three rupees against nineteen rupees from Calcutta. There can be very little difference in the freight of coal from Liverpool to Calcutta and to Bombay, the chances being that it is somewhat lower to the port. The statement, as it stands, is utter nonsense, and no correction can redeem it from being so. Quite unconscious of its absurdity, the paper gravely assures its readers that this 'calculation does not alter our belief that should the G. I. P. Railway Company try the experiment of lowering their rates, they would not only confer a great benefit on the cultivators of the N. W. P., but on their own shareholders.' It is not without reason that we complain of the astonishing nonsense which we find in this journal on economic subjects."

THE *Indian Agriculturist* says:—We have heard at intervals in the last two years, of some scheme of Mr. Morris's for colonizing the Central Provinces, but as the public have no right to ask anything about it, we ought to be thankful, we suppose, that the Administration Report for the last year, discloses the main features of the proposed scheme.

That an agricultural colony be established in the Charwa jungle in the west of the Hoshanga bad district, the site proposed being within a few miles of the Bombay road and of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; the land rich and the climate good.

That the colonists be drawn from the Kurmi, Jat, Ahir and other good cultivating castes in the Trans-Ganga portion of the Allahabad and adjoining districts, and in the neighbouring parts of Oudh; and that they be numerous enough to permit of ten villages, of fifty families each, being founded.

That an endeavour be made to attract some men of character and influence to head the emigration, and that these men be induced to do so by the promise of obtaining a certain amount of revenue-free land to be held by themselves and their descendants in perpetuity.

That colonists be transported by rail to Charwa, and when there supplied with plough, cattle, and agricultural implements, as well as with advances of seed, grain and food—it being estimated that every family will thus cost, at first starting, Rs. 200.

That the requisite funds, amounting to one lakh of rupees, be made available from Provincial balances (which now amount to about Rs. 4,50,000), on the condition that all rents paid by the colonists, until the expiry of the current settlement of Hoshangabad, shall be credited to Provincial revenues, in re-payment of the amount advanced."

The Government of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh have been consulted, it seems, on the subject by the Government of India, and have expressed their readiness to render every assistance in furtherance of the scheme. But for the difficulty with which the agricultural population of the country can be got to move from their homes, 'colonization' of this order would, we think, be one of the most hopeful means of ameliorating the condition of the cultivators in the overpopulated districts of the country. The difficulty of persuading the people to migrate two or three hundred miles, is almost insuperable, and is the same in England as in India. The Hampshire labourer starving on 10 shillings a week, remains a fixture to the soil in spite of every representation to him that he may obtain 16 to 18 shillings in the north of England. The nomadic instincts of the Tartar are not a whit more powerful than those of the home-sick Bengalee afflicted with nostalgia. We hope Mr. Morris will succeed, though we are not sanguine about it, and are glad that the ill omened *malgoozar's* name finds no place in the scheme.

Two Europeans, Messrs. Webster and Macdonald, tea growers in Chittagong, have just been sentenced by the High Court, Calcutta, to rigorous imprisonment for two calendar months. The history of this case is the following which we take from the *Englishman*:—

Divested of technicalities, and foreign and impertinent matter, the case adjudicated upon in the High Court on Monday is a very simple one. About the beginning of this year, the villagers living near the Fenwa tea-garden, in the Chittagong district, made a bund across the Seelong river, with a view to irrigating their crops. They had always, in other years, made such a bund when it seemed good to them; and, apparently, it had never before been objected to. This year, they commenced its construction on the 6th of January; and, for more than a month after this date, Mr. Webster took no steps to abate the nuisance, although it would have been easy enough for him to have got the local Magistrate to do away with it, if nuisance it could be proved. Instead of taking this legal action, however, and, dog-in-the-manger-like, refusing the offers of certain rayats to repair a bridge across the river, which, owing to his own neglect, had not been previously repaired, he, towards the middle of February, finding that the bund interfered with the passage of his carts across the water, put himself at the head of a filibustering mob, and went in force to cut that bund. The villagers, naturally enough, objected to see their crops destroyed, because one man, in his pigheadedness, refused to allow them to repair his bridge; and, so, they resisted. It is not clear, but it is as likely as not, that the villagers commenced throwing clods; at any rate, whichever side began, the other side retaliated; and, by way of assuring themselves of victory, the English gentlemen at the head of the filibustering expedition, fired into the mob, and six people were wounded, two of them somewhat seriously.

The gist of the defence offered for Mr. Webster was that he had acted in ignorance of the law, and that in England, from where he had come, the law was that a nuisance might be abated. But the idea of an Englishman in England putting himself at the head of an armed mob, and making free use of deadly weapons, with a view to abating a nuisance, he the while thinking that he acted within the law is really too absurd for discussion.

If Messrs. Webster and Macdonald, indeed, had behaved more like Englishmen, we should have been spared a most unhappy scandal. It must seem ungracious to be throwing stones at men who are already down; and to be obliged to say what we have said, is no congenial task to us. We would most gladly have avoided it; but we should be false to our name, and we should forfeit our title to defend our countrymen when they are unjustly used, if we did not disavow and repudiate such un-English conduct as this of which we have written.

The following is the judgment of the Court delivered by Mr. Justice Markby:—

In these two cases we are asked by the Government to declare that the sentences passed by the Deputy Magistrate (Joint-Magistrate) are inadequate, and in lieu thereof to pass a proper sentence. In our opinion the sentences passed by the Deputy Magistrate are inadequate, seeing that the defendants went up to accomplish their object with the use of force, and with a deliberate intention of using firearms should necessity arise. We have taken all the circumstances of the case into consideration, and we are of opinion that in addition to the fines already inflicted upon them, they should each suffer rigorous imprisonment for two calendar months, such imprisonment to commence in respect of each of the defendants from the date on which he may be arrested. We pass sentence upon them accordingly.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

HIS HIGHNESS the Gaekwar of Baroda, Maharanee Jumnabai, and Sir T. Madhavarao left Baroda on the afternoon of the 7th inst., and reached Dadur junction at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Owing to the inconvenient hour at which the train arrived, there was no one present to meet the Gaekwar beyond his Bombay agent, Mr. Bhaskerao Balcrishnajee, and a few railway officials. After being detained about a quarter of an hour during the changing of the trains, His Highness proceeded to Callian, where he remained yesterday. To-day he leaves for Khundwa, and after spending a day or two there, he will proceed to Jubbulpore *en route* to Delhi.

THE BHOWNUGGER VILLAGES.

THE following notification was published in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary of December 6, 1876.

Fort William, the 5th December 1876.

Whereas the villages mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed (hereinafter called the Scheduled villages) are the property of His Highness the Thakur of Bhaunagar, and were by the Treaty of Bassein, dated the thirty-first day of December 1802, separated from the Native State or States known as the Territory of Kathiawar and ceded to the British Government:

2. And whereas by Regulation VI of 1816 of the Governor of Bombay in Council the Regulations in force throughout the Presidency of Bombay were extended to the said villages, and such villages, thereby became subject to the jurisdiction of the Revenue, Civil, and Criminal Courts established in that Presidency:

3. And whereas the said Thakur of Bhaunagar is also the proprietor of divers villages, forming part of the said Territory and hereinafter called the Kathiawar villages:

4. And whereas the British Government have exercised certain powers of government over the said Territory, but such Territory has never been treated as being British Territory, nor as having been vested in the East India Company, nor in her Majesty the Empress of India, and the said Kathiawar villages have consequently never been subject to the laws in force in the Presidency of Bombay:

5. And whereas in the year 1820 the British Government established a Political Agency for the said Territory of Kathiawar:

6. And whereas by certain orders or acts of State completed by the British Government prior to 1860, the sovereign powers exercised by the Thakur of Bhaunagar in respect of his Kathiawar villages were defined and made subject to rules laid down for the government and conduct of the said Kathiawar Political Agency:

7. And whereas for divers reasons of State affecting the welfare of British India the British Government became desirous of ceding to the Thakur of Bhaunagar the Scheduled villages, to be held by him upon the same conditions as those on which he holds the Kathiawar villages and for that purpose certain agreements were made and certain Notifications published, which were intended to operate as such cession of the Scheduled villages and have always been treated by both the British Government and the Thakur of Bhaunagar as so operating:

8. And whereas it now appears that such agreements and Notification were not worded so as to express the true intention, and that the Scheduled villages did not thereby legally cease to be British Territory:

9. And whereas it is expedient to give effect to the said agreements and Notification in manner hereinafter appearing:

10. And whereas the Secretary of State for India has, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, given his sanction to the cession intended to be effected by these presents.

11. The Governor General in Council, with the sanction aforesaid, doth hereby cede and grant to the said Thakur of Bhaunagar, his heirs, and successors, the said scheduled villages, to hold the same unto the said Thakur, his heirs and successors, on the terms and subject to the rules on and subject to which he holds the said Kathiawar villages

12. Provided always that in case the said Thakur, his heirs or successors, commit any acts of misgovernment which in the opinion of the Governor General in Council render it inexpedient that the said Thakur, his heirs and successors, should continue to hold the said Scheduled villages, the Governor General in Council may resume the villages hereby ceded and re-annex the same to Her Majesty's dominions.

The schedule above referred to:—

Bhaunagar Taluqa.

Bhaunagar
Wadwa
Ruha
Akwara
Adhiwara
Tarsamia
Jaspara
Phulsar
Karmadiu
Surka
Tarak Palri
Nari
Budhel
Malanka
Bhutesar
Bhumli
Ratnapur Juna
Ratanpur Nuwa
Koliak
Kobri
Bhuri
Bhundariu
Churi
Sankrasar
Bhandole
Nagdhaniba
Hathab
Khadsuliu
Bhadbadiu
Alapur
Thalsar
Lakhanka
Sultanpur
Wavri
Rampura
Bhenswari } (Waste)
Jhanjra

Sihor Taluqa.

Sihor
Usrad
Agiali
Tana
Bordi
Kajewadar
Ratanpur near Tana
Wadiu
Walawad
Megwadar
Ghangli
Nesra
Rajpura
Khakhriu
Kardej
Surka
Jambalu
Kuchotiu (waste)
Chirora (waste).

New Villages.

Gundi
Mandwa
Sosa
Paniali
Trapaj
Bapara
Panchpipla
Rajpura
Pithalpur
Khantari
Deogana
Thordi
Khadarpur Mitiverdi.

Inam Villages.

Wartej
Sidhsar
Sampura
Phariku
Sodwadra
Sedhawadar
Kalvi (waste).

DHANDUKA PARGANA.

Patna Taluqa.

Patna
Bharbir
Chakampur
Sarwui
Jhinjhawadar
Pati
Kera near Pati
Bhambhan
Samandela, 2
Lajpur
Kanutalao
Ratanwau
Keria
Jamrala
Ujalwau
Jotingra
Shirthali
Dhikwali
Wajeli
Landra
Dantretia
Samandiala
Kariani
Lathidhar
Welawadar
Virdhi or Rajghar
Sajali
Oteria
Sandhera
Nagalpur
Malpur.

RANPUR PARGANA.

Botad Taluqa.

Botad
Hardar
Sirwaniu
Danknia
Khaokoi
Turkha
Kaniad
Rajpura
Jura

F. HENVEY,
for Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

THE following notification was issued yesterday in a *Bombay Government Gazette extraordinary*:—

Bombay Castle, 8th December 1876.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize all Public Offices being closed from the 25th December 1876 to the 4th January 1877, both days inclusive, on account of the Christmas Holidays and in celebration of the Assumption of the Title of "Empress of India" by Her Majesty the Queen.

Heads of Offices will arrange for the despatch of any emergent business, especially as regards that connected with scarcity measures, which may occur during the vacation.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OOMRAWUTTEE, 6TH DEC.

THE Superintending Engineer H. P. W. D was on a tour of inspection through West Berar last week. He inspected all public works, and from what I learn was pretty well pleased with all he saw, but found a little fault with the road metalling. Colonel Alexander returned to Bolarum and will visit the East Berar division on his return from the Delhi *tumasha*.

Colonel Hastings Fraser, the Military Secretary to the Resident, has returned from furlough, and has taken over charge of his office from Major A. H. E. Campbell, commanding the Resident's Escort, who was officiating *pro tem*.

The 9th instant will be a red-letter day in the annals of the Masonic fraternity. The inaugural meeting of Lodge "Berar" is to take place next Saturday for the installation of the W. M. and to elect the officers. Invites have been freely circulated to the brethren of the craft to assist in the grand and sublime ceremony. We all wish that the new lodge will prosper, and that every effort will be crowned with success. There are many candidates to come up for "initiation" as a free and accepted mason.

The State Railway line at this station has fallen off in receipts this year of Rs. 668. The Kamgaum State Railway appears to be next to useless at present; from the statistics before me, there has been a decrease of Rs. 8,293 this year over the previous year. The Nizam's State Railway line appears to be doing business this year; the receipts exhibit an increase of Rs. 15,226 over last year. The above figures have been calculated to the 15th September last.

The Residency Surgeon, Dr. Wyndowe, has returned from furlough. This will necessitate Dr. Law reverting to his former appointment at Nagpore. The latter gentleman may have hopes of being permanently appointed to the Residency Surgeonship should Dr. Wyndowe vacate, after the expiration of his term.

My next will inform your readers whether Col. Allardyce, the Judicial Commissioner, is to be at the Delhi durbar or not. It is believed that he will be there, but as Col. Allardyce may retire next year, he may not accompany the Resident, but Colonel Nembhard will. After the termination of the Delhi affair, the Berar will be honoured by the presence of Sir Richard Meade and suite, Brigadier General Wright and his staff, and Lord Bishop Gell, of Madras, together with the both Commissioners. Berar will be alive with the "big guns" sometime about the middle of January next.

Teetotalism seems to be pretty well gaining ground, more especially in the army. This is certainly a great move for reclaiming drunkards. I have read somewhere of a prescription that the drunkard could discontinue stimulating drinks. Here is the prescription; and I would advise "all topers" to give it a trial, and communicate the result to the *Bombay Gazette*:—

"Sulphate of Iron........................ 5 grs.
Magnesia .... 10 ,,
Peppermint water .... 11 drs.
Spirits of nutmeg .... 1 ,,
To be taken twice a day."

The above acts both as a *stimulant* and a *tonic*, and supplies the greed of the accustomed liquor, and further prevents physical and moral prostration, and last, thought not least, in course of time, the draught suddenly breaks off the use of stimulating drinks.

The Akola Post Office case will not bring the Post Master, Mr. Glacken, into trouble, as supposed by your Akola correspondent, he being absent on leave at the time the state official papers were ransacked.

The climate is all that could be desired—cool, refreshing and agreeable. The public health suffers from bowel complaints, cold, fever and cough, while cholera in a mild form is said to prevail in the Akola and Bassein districts. The *jowari* harvest has been commenced, but the quantity has not been so great as was anticipated; but it is not a failure. The cotton crops are not heal hy-looking; had a few showers of rain fallen at the end of September last, a good crop would have been the result. All hope, of rain now must be abandoned till June next. The exportation of grain still continues.

Advices reach me from Hyderabad that six special trains have been engaged by H. H. the Nizam at Rs. 8 000 each. The boy Nizam is determined to show off his exalted dignity.

7TH DEC.

THE military station of Hingolee was thrown into a sad plight on the morning of the 4th instant by the sudden disappearance of Ensign J. O'Grady, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, Hyderabad Contingent. After a search was made, the body of Mr. O'Grady was found in a well; how, and when he fell into the well, I have not heard particulars of. His remains were interred in the Hingolee cemetery on the evening of the 4th instant. It is much to be regretted that not one of the deceased's family was present at the time of his untimely death, Mrs. O'Grady having gone to Nagpore to bring home her children for the Christmas vacation. The deceased old gentleman was very much liked and respected. We deeply sympathise with Mrs. O'Grady and her family in their sad bereavement. The late Mr. O'Grady was formerly Quarter-master of No. 1 Field Battery, H. C., and was promoted to his present appointment on the demise of Mr. J. J. O'Brie- Conductor T. S. Ranson, of the Aurungabad Magazine, has been recently pensioned. This leaves Conductor Scanlan senior warrant officer in the Ordnance Department H. C. Whether, the latter warrant officer will succeed the late Mr. O'Grady is uncertain. The rumour is that the Deputy Commissary of Ordnance in the Hyderabad Contingent is to be abolished. Moreover there is a talk that the Ordnance Department Hyderabad Contingent is to be done away with and the stores, &c., to be obtained from the Arsenal at Secunderabad.

The Akola Cricket Club was sorely disappointed in challenging the Kamptee eleven and the Nagpore Volunteer team. The Kamptee club pitched right and left into the Akola club, while the Nagpore "fighting men" beat the "non-fighters" awfully. At Nagpore the Akola boys went in and only scored 76, while two Volunteers alone scored 55 and 54 respectively. The Volunteers scored 165 while the Berarees scored only 76 or less than one half. During the match the Volunteer Band discoursed sweet music, and also during the tiffin. The reception by the Volunteers was all that could be desired. The Berar club returned from their campaign, more wiser, than when they left their station.

We are not to have a public demonstration on New Year's Day in honour of the Empress assuming her title Berar Revenue has run low? What can be done; we are loyal but unable to do the needful for want of funds. If funds are not available, would it be much, if the Government of India give each public servant a week's salary? I pause for a reply.

BOMBAY.

DR. LYNN AT THE TOWN HALL.—Dr. Lynn will perform this evening for the first time at the Town Hall.

A CONTRADICTION.—We are requested by Miss Bubnisse, late of the Mazagon School, to give an authoritative denial that she has joined the Roman Communion.

A VAGRANT.—Henry Palmer, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

SEAMEN DESERTERS.—Mr. Inspector Reed, of the Fort Division, received a reward of Rs. 20 for arresting and placing on board two European seamen belonging to the British ship Cashmere, who had deserted from that vessel.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESSES.—Two meetings will be held to-morrow (Sunday) in different parts of the city to adopt addresses to be presented to Her Majesty the Queen on her assuming the title of Empress of India. A meeting of Hindoos will be held at "Mahadeo Baug," Cowasjee Patell Tank; and another of Parsees will be held at "Mazagon Castle," the residence of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.

THE BISHOP AND THE SEPARATISTS.—A correspondent, "Curioso," enquires "whether there is any foundation for the rumour that has been circulating from mouth to mouth for more than a month past, that the Bishop has consented to remove the Cowley Fathers from, and to restore St. Peter's Church to the Separatists on condition that the latter tendered an ample apology to him." Our correspondent should write and ask his Lordship. The reply is likely to be the simple word "No."

THE APPEAL COURT.—Sir Charles Sargent and Mr Justice Melvill presided at a sitting of the Appeal Court yesterday. In the case of Navibaee *vs.* Kubbee and others, which is of considerable interest to members of the Bhattia community, Mr. Macpherson applied for a fortnight's postponement, remarking there was a hope that the matter might be settled amicably. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, who appeared for some of the parties to the suit, consented to the application. Mr. Inverarity, however, stated that he believed there was no chance of the case being settled. The postponement asked for was granted.

PROSECUTIONS AT THE INSTANCE OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Rungoo Hunmuntha, a cart-driver, charged with working a bullock having a sore neck, was fined Rs. 4.—Essoo Ittoo, a cart-driver, charged with working a bullock when lame, the animal being deficient of shoes, was fined Rs. 2.—Tookaram Amrootee, cartman, for working his bullock in Dockyard road, the animal being lame of the near fore leg, was fined Rs. 3.—Govind Thady, quarryman, for working his bullocks in Gunpowder Road, one of the animals having a sore neck, the other being lame of the near fore leg, was fined Rs. 4.—Asrue Annabhai, a cartman, for working his bullock in Clare Road, the animal being lame of the near foreleg, was fined Rs. 3, and. Tookaram Salloka, quarryman, for working his bullock in Mount Road, the animal having an ulcer on its neck, was fined Rs. 2.

FOR THE DELHI ASSEMBLAGE.—We hear from Bhosawul that almost every day special trains pass through that station conveying Rajahs and Chiefs to the Delhi Assemblage. Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore has already passed through; the Rajah of Rajpipla, the Rajah of Gondwan and the Maharaja Holkar were expected to pass through Bhosawul this week *en route* to the Delhi Assemblage. We trust that no accident may befal any of the trains, and that the executive officers may not allow any of the retinues to be starved *en route*. Officials must have their hands full of work at present.—*Deccan Herald*.

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

WE Hear that the members of the Bombay Gymkhana have arranged for two evenings a week to be set aside for the ladies, which will no doubt be appreciated by the "fair ones" who seem to enjoy the rinking so much.

The committee have engaged a Band to play this evening which will be an extra attraction.

WILLARD AND HUDSON'S ENTERTAINMENT.

MESSRS. WILLARD and HUDSON will perform again this evening at the Grant Road Theatre. The very clever and remarkable changes of dress which Mr. Willard makes without leaving the stage; the lively personifications of Mr. Hudson; the ventriloquism of Mr. Voltaire; and last, though not least, the songs Miss Wynn sings so well and the accompaniments and solos on the piano Mdlle. Teriecki plays so well, this entertainment is sure to be found amusing and should be seen to be appreciated.

2ND DEALERS' PLATE FOR 1877.

THE second dealers' plate subscribed by some of the dealers of Bombay, Rs. 1,160. For maiden Arabs landed after 1st September 1876. Only horses actually imported by and being the property of dealers who subscribe and purchased from the stables that subscribe will be allowed to enter.

Entrance, 15th December 1876 ...... Rs. 50
,, 1st January ,, ... ,, 100
,, 15th ,, ,, ... ,, 200

When the race will close a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. The 2nd horse to receive Rs. 300 and the 3rd horse to save his stakes.

	Weight. st. lbs.	
4 Years old, 14 hands ...	8 4	1 lb. extra for every ¼ of an inch, up to 14-2, over 14-2 to carry the same weight as 14-2.
5 ,, ,, ...	8 9	
6 ,, ,, ...	8 13	

All horses under 14 hands allowed 1 lb. for every ¼ of an inch. Horses to be brought to the Stewards' Stand for identification at 7 A. M., on the morning after entrance. No certificate from other stations as to age will be accepted for this race. Distance 1½ mile. Dealers that have not subscribed on or before the 15th December 1876, to be allowed to do so up to 15th January 1877, at a subscription of not less than Rs. 100.

EXECUTION OF THE BYCULLA FLATS MURDERER.

MAROTEE WITTOO, a Hindoo, who was sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Bayley, at the recent Criminal Sessions, for the wilful murder of Dhaiee, a Hindoo girl of 12 or 13 years of age, on the 19th of August last, was hanged yesterday morning outside the Oomercarry gaol. The prisoner had been for several years a labourer in the employment of the girl's father, Dhooda Dajee, a cultivator, who lived with his family of two sons and a daughter in a hut on the large open space of ground known as the Byculla Flats. Dhooda was in the habit of keeping money in a box in his hut, and on the 18th of August the prisoner was present while he placed Rs. 100, in silver in that receptacle. On the following morning, when Dhooda and his sons had gone to their work, and the little girl was left alone in the hut, the prisoner entered with a reaping-hook in his hand and seized her, commencing operations by endeavouring to remove a heavy silver bangle which she wore round her ankle. The child struggled and tried to scream, when he placed his hand over her mouth, and hacked freely at her legs and body with the reaping-hook, inflicting a number of serious wounds. The prisoner was not entirely successful in preventing her from raising an alarm, for a man who was walking along the road several yards away, and a woman who inhabited another hut in the locality, heard screams and ran to the spot to see what was the cause, and as they approached, the prisoner threw open the door of the hut and escaped. The girl was taken to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, where she was found to have nine different wounds about her legs and body. She lingered till the 12th of October, and at length died from the effects of pyœmia, or blood poisoning, caused by the wounds. The prisoner was captured on the day of the assault and retained in custody. He did not deny the commission of the offence, and retained his ordinary demeanour until after the death of the girl, but when that event occurred, and he became aware that he was liable and very likely to be hanged, his health appeared to undergo a sudden and complete change, and he seemed to be suffering from a total loss of intellect. A commission of three medical gentlemen appointed by Government, however, to examine him, pronounced an unhesitating opinion that he was "shamming," and the conclusion at which they arrived proved to be perfectly correct. The prisoner stoutly maintained his simulated insanity throughout his trial, appearing to take not the slightest notice of the preliminary finding of the jury that he was in a fit state to be tried, of the verdict of guilty, or of the solemn sentence of death; but after his return to gaol and his confinement in the condemned cell, he came to the conclusion that such behaviour would not benefit him, and being probably tired also of the effort necessary to keep up the deception, resumed a calm and rational demeanour. He made various statements to his warders between the date of his sentence and his execution, one of which was that the father of the murdered girl had robbed him of forty rupees. He saw his wife repeatedly, and he advised her to marry again as soon as he should be dead, but he positively refused to have his mother-in-law admitted to his cell. He did not deny having committed the crime, but entreated earnestly to be transported for life rather than be hanged. An entreaty to this effect formed the last words he spoke, in reply to the reading of the warrant for his execution, before he ascended the scaffold. The rope used was thinner than usual and the drop longer, being over 5ft., and the noose was well greased to facilitate strangulation. The new arrangement appeared to be entirely successful, as the man struggled very little indeed, and at the end of about six minutes the body hung perfectly still. After hanging for an hour, it was cut down, and handed over, according to custom, to the deceased man's friends for final disposal according to the funeral rites of their caste and religion.

A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

SCHROTTKY *vs.* BLANEY.

ON Thursday last at the Fort Police Court, Mr. E. C. Schrottky, with his attorney, Mr. Fletcher, (of Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, solicitors) appeared before the Senior Magistrate and filed the following information, charging Dr. T. Blaney, under section 499 of the Indian Penal Code, with defamation in respect of certain letters that appeared in the *Times of India* newspaper, reflecting on the character and professional reputation of the complainant, where of the accused is alleged to be the author and writer.

Eugene Charles Schrottky, on oath, deposed — I am a graduate of the University of Giessen, and have been engaged in Bombay as an analytical and consulting chemist, and also as an agricultural chemist for six years last past, but have lately proceeded to Kattywar, where I have been engaged on an agricultural survey of several states for their respective Governments. On the 16th October last the following letter signed "Stearate de Rangoonia" appeared in the issue of the *Times of India* newspaper of that day:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

SIR,—The latest invention to decoy the Bombay capitalist is a candle manufactory. Rangoon oil has been selected as the cheapest kind of fat for the purpose, and the Rangoon trader is about to be persuaded, if not already so beguiled, to put his capital into the concern and reap the benefits of the imports. The candle manufacture establishment promises to afford rare sport to the fledgling manufactural and embryonic chemist, who is now in search of a pot in which to boil his fat and save his bacon. It is not necessary to study the manufacture of candles as an art; to have looked upon the face of the great German chemical Baron is enough. Thereafter the hasty perusal of three or four pages of some familiar writer on the arts and manufactures is sufficient to stamp the experimenter as an authority. Byron has assured us that,

"A man must serve his time to every trade save censure—critics all are ready-made."

The last line might be improved thus: critics, chemists, and candlemakers all are ready-made.

Scullery maids are familiar with the way soap suds rush down a sink-hole, but how Rangoon oil will behave before a sink-hole both before and after it has been emulsioned by sulphuric acid, remains to be seen. But the candles of the future give promise of becoming an underground produce like potatoes and carrots. The catastrophe which might be expected to follow upon this slipping away into the ground of the Rangoon oil will be considerably mitigated by referring to page 194 of a certain talented compilation upon agriculture, where the process of extracting cucumbers from sunbeams is learnedly and exhaustively explained. With a slight modification that explanation will suffice for withdrawing the last Rangoon oil from the Bombay sink-hole, and preparing it for utilization in a miraculous boiler composition, warranted to burn boiler bottoms faster than ever, and to reduce the steam producing power 25 per cent.

STEARATE DE RANGOONIA.

Upon seeing this letter I instructed my solicitors, Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, to demand from the editor the name of the writer, and in reply they were informed that it was Mr. Thomas Blaney. I say that I am satisfied from the allusions made in the above letter that the same can only be intended to apply to me, and there was no doubt left in the mind of the public to whom it was intended to refer is apparent from the following letter signed "C. Sharp" (an assumed name, I believe,) which was published in the issue of the said newspaper of the 20th October last:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

"Hit him hard, he's got no friends."—Vide Bill Sykes.

SIR,—Somebody has attacked Mr. Schrottky's boiler composition, and has declared it will burn out boiler bottoms. Is the person who makes this statement quite sure of his facts? I happen to know the secret of its compound parts, and it is so innocent, that it might be administered to an infant in arms; in fact, it is neither more nor less than what the celebrated Mr. Squeers administered to his boys—namely treacle and brimstone. I hope Mr Schrottky will not be angry for my disclosing his valuable secret. Then, again, some one attacks Mr. Schrottky about Burmese stearine candles. It is possible that the writer of that letter does not know that the whole of the petroleum of that region is converted into real champagne, equal to Mumm's and Geisler's, and that tallow candles grow upon the trees in Burmah? But this is an age of ignorance and incredulity.

C. SHARP.

I say that the statements in the first para. of the above letter, written and published by Mr. Thomas Blaney, are wholly untrue, and are calculated to injure my professional reputation and character, and, I believe they were made with such intention; and further, that the remarks appearing in the subsequent parts of the same letter, and which are based on the previous untrue statement of facts, were intended to make me appear ridiculous in the eyes of the public and thereby to injure my professional reputation. On the 30th of October last another letter appeared in the *Times of India* newspaper signed by the said Thomas Blaney, of which the following is a copy:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

SIR,—Mr. Schrottky has now put in his defence to the charge that he knowingly and premeditatedly submitted to me a statement under his own hand that "the usual yield from 1 lb. of sulphur is 4 lbs. of concentrated acid." Mr. Schrottky excuses himself in these unhappy words: "In the calculation of the out-turn of sulphuric acid it appears I made a mistake in reckoning up the total of an atomic formula resulting perhaps from a mere misplacement of figures."

But, alas! both for veracity and honesty of Mr. Schrottky, his former patron, Mr. Beattie, in his letter of Friday last, demolished at one blow the explanation and the reputation of Mr. Schrottky by stating that Mr. Schrottky furnished him (Mr. Beattie) with the same false data that he furnished me and in the same words. There was no "mistake," no "clerical error," no "misplacement of a figure," but a systematic deceit and misrepresentation. Mr. Schrottky must now take the consequences which this exposure will bring upon him and when he reflects upon his boastful letter in the *Times of India* of the 11th instant, his conscience may remind him of the good old British maxim, "honesty is the best policy." One of the consequences of Mr. Schrottky's conviction of untruthfulness is this —that it places him outside the circle of honest men, and gives me and others the right to treat both Mr. Schrottky and his writings with the contempt to which they are justly entitled.—Yours, &c.

THOMAS BLANEY.

In the above letter the said Thomas Blaney charges me with "systematic deceit and misrepresentation," and concludes by saying that "one of the consequences of Mr. Schrottky's conviction of untruthfulness is this, that it places him outside the circle of honest men and gives me and others the right to treat both Mr. Schrottky and his writings with the contempt to which they are justly entitled." I say that these expressions are injurious to my professional reputation and character and have, I believe, already caused me injury. On the 30th of November last I instructed my solicitors to write to Mr. Blaney in reference to the above letters and asking him to withdraw the same. The following is a copy of their letter:—

Bombay, 30th November 1876.

Thomas Blaney, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—We are instructed by Mr. Eugene C. Schrottky to draw your attention to a letter written by you to the *Times of India*, signed "Stearate de Rangoonia," which appeared in the issue of that journal of the 16th ultimo, in which you charge our client, for there can be no doubt that it is to him allusion is made, with endeavouring to decoy and beguile the public by putting forward an absurd invention for the manufacture of candles. You also make certain objectionable allusions to our client's boiler composition; and he considers that the statements made in the letter and the inferences intended to be drawn from your remarks are calculated to do him very considerable injury, and that he cannot allow them to pass unnoticed. He can only suppose that, before writing the letter, you must have received certain (incorrect) information which induced you to believe, and to publish as a fact, that our client intended to impose upon the public some such invention as you refer to, and he desires us to state that he is in a position to prove to you that he never contemplated anything of the kind, that he never made any experiments with Rangoon oil, and that the only thing he has had to do with it was to analyse a sample of the oil for a European firm in Bombay. He also instructs us to draw your attention to another letter appearing in the *Times of India* of 30th ultimo, which bears your signature, and in which, relying upon certain statements made by Mr. Beattie, you charge him with "systematic deceit" and "misrepresentation," and add that his conduct "places him outside the circle of honest men." That these words are defamatory and calculated to injure greatly our client's reputation and character you must be well aware of, and it will be worth your consideration how far the statement made in Mr. Beattie's letter (if correct) and the admitted error of Mr. Schrottky in the figures given to you would justify such words. But with reference to Mr. Beattie's statement, we have to inform you that our client has in his possession the original figures of the calculation he prepared for the Messrs. Beattie, which show that he estimated that 380lbs. of sulphur would produce 1,140 of acid, or in other words, the proportion shown was one to three. When we informed Mr. Beattie of this fact, and asked him to produce the original memo. to which he referred in his letter, he still maintained that his statement was correct, but declined to let our client see the document he alluded to; and though we have written more than once, he still refuses to do so. Our client feels confident that he never gave such a statement to Mr. Beattie, and that all he did was to give him a copy of the figures mentioned above, and he is made the more confident now on this point by Mr. Beattie's persistent refusal to produce the document in question.

As we have stated before, Mr. Schrottky's character and reputation has been seriously affected by the letters you have written and published, and he cannot allow the matter to rest as it is, but he believes and hopes on the assurance we have given, and which he will substantiate if necessary, you will be satisfied that you have been misinformed, and will in justice to him publicly withdraw the very damaging reflections you have cast upon him. This he now asks you to do, and he desires us to add that, if you decline to do so, he will be obliged to take such further steps in the matter as he may be advised.—Yours truly,

FLETCHER AND SMITH.

On the 4th instant, my said solicitors received a reply from Messrs. Jefferson and Payne on behalf of the said Thomas Blaney (a copy of which was annexed to this information.) From this letter it will be seen that Mr. Blaney, while not even as much as alluding to my request to withdraw the two letters complained of, or expressing any willingness to do so if I could prove to his satisfaction that the statements upon which he based these said two letters were false, aggravates rather than mitigates his offence by attempting to justify it, and while acknowledging that he was the author of the letter signed "Stearate de Rangoonia," and that I am the person alluded to in it, he sets up the defence that I myself had repeatedly told him that I was trying to get up a candle manufactory, and that I had persuaded some capitalists to advance me the money. Now, I state that I have never directly or indirectly told Mr. Blaney, or led him to infer, that I was trying to get up a candle manufactory, and that I had persuaded some capitalists to advance me the money, and as a matter of fact I could have told him nothing bearing any reference to Rangoon oil or the Rangoon trade, as I am prepared to prove that whatever connection I had with either did not commence till fully a month after the last time I had my conversation with Mr. Blaney. His second letter which I complain of, Mr. Blaney attempts to justify by saying that Mr. Beattie had assured him that the words quoted by him (Mr. Beattie) are in the estimate furnished by me.

Now I submit that even if the statement which appears in the letter signed by Mr. W. L. Beattie, and on which Mr. Thomas Blaney relies in his above letter, and on the strength of which he makes the defamatory remarks against me, which are hereinbefore set forth is true, this fact does not justify in any way the defamatory expressions which Mr. Blaney has used. I cannot say at this distance of time what the precise figures were which I gave to Mr. Beattie; but from the original calculation which I made at the time and now have by me, and which shows that I calculated that 380lbs. of sulphur would yield 1,140lbs. of acid, I am satisfied that I did not submit to Mr. Beattie any estimate, in which I represented or induced him to believe that in practical working a 1lb of sulphur would yield 4lbs of acid; and I state that to the best of my belief and information I have given Mr. Beattie no estimate, the vital figures and calculations of which are based upon such a proposition of out-turn. My solicitors have called upon Mr. Beattie to produce for my inspection the memorandum to which he has referred in his said letter, but he declines to do so.

Under the foregoing circumstances I am compelled to institute proceedings against Mr. Blaney for the purpose of vindicating my character and professional reputation from the aspersions which have been thrown upon them, and I therefore charge the said Thomas Blaney with having in the foregoing letters made and published imputations concerning me, intending to harm me or knowing that such imputations would harm my reputation, contrary to the provisions of section 499 of the Penal Code, and I therefore pray that a summons may be issued against him, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

His Worship thereupon granted a summons as prayed for, returnable on the 14th instant.

Yesterday Mr. Payne (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, solicitors) appeared on behalf of Mr. Blaney, before the Magistrate and applied for a copy of the information laid by Mr. Schrottky; and requested His Worship to fix a day and hour for the hearing of the case, as Dr. Blaney intended to engage counsel in the matter.

The Magistrate said the time and hour had already been fixed—namely, 14th instant, at 2 P. M.

MORTALITY AMONG CHILDREN.—An important crisis with Children is cutting the Teeth. Much illness would be alleviated by the application to the Gums of Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup. Free from any Narcotic. None genuine without "Barclay & Sons, Farringdon-Street, London," is on the stamp. Sold by all Chemists at 2s. 9d. bottle. Agents: TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

THE returns of the Board of Trade for the month of October present very much the same features as those of the preceding months. The import trade of the country shows a very slight improvement; the export trade of the country still continues to decline. The exports and imports of the first ten months of the year are marked by corresponding characteristics. The exports amounted to £1[illegible],795,709, a decrease of about £19,000,600; the imports to £311,904,377, an increase of about £1,193,000. The value of the imports for the ten months, therefore, was nearly double that of the exports. £46,800,000 of the imports of foreign and colonial merchandise were, however, re-exported; and before the balance of trade can be struck this sum must therefore be either deducted from the imports or added to the exports. When this correction has been made it will be found that the value of the imports exceeded that of the exports by rather more than £96,000,000. "The nominal balance, therefore, against us," as a contemporary remarked on Thursday, "is under £100,000,000."

These figures enable us to test in a very remarkable manner the conclusions which some of our contemporaries have been lately expressing on what they are in the habit of calling "the Balance of Trade." A weekly journal has been constantly arguing that Russia is verging on bankruptcy, because her imports annually exceed her exports. A daily journal only a few days ago restated the arguments. The growth of Russian imports, it contended, was due to the expenditure paid for by foreign loans. "Before these loans helped to swell her imports," it added, "Russia had often a considerable trade balance in her favour, against which she could draw, so saving her bullion; and there can be no doubt that when the credit trade has again stopped, this balance will again tell to her advantage." Only a few days afterwards the same paper repeated the same theory in reviewing the trade of the Indian Empire. "The excess of exports over imports," it stated, "was 15,000,000, and in the last ten years has been nearly 12,000,000, annually. This is the result of India's indebtedness to England. Exports and imports will ordinarily balance each other in a series of years if a country be not in debt. India, however, is largely indebted to England."

We have quoted these views, which have been constantly repeated during the last few months, because it is important to test them by the figures of the Board of Trade. If our contemporary is right in lending its great authority to prove that the exports and imports of a country will ordinarily balance each other, what must be the position of England at the present moment? The imports have for years past exceeded the export. The excess now amounts to about £10,000,000 a month, and it is continually increasing. England is not exporting bullion; on the contrary, the balance of bullion imported exceeds that of bullion exported by about £13,300,000 in the ten months; and though her trade has received a temporary check, the disproportion between the value of her exports and imports occurred long before her foreign trade was checked. The example of England ought to make us hesitate before we conclude that any country is verging on bankruptcy because the value of its imports exceeds that of its exports; or that the export and import trade of a nation ordinarily balance each other.

The mistake into which our contemporaries have fallen was a common one in the days of our ancestors. The "balance of trade" was an object which towards the close of the seventeenth century economists and legislators all endeavoured to secure: it was responsible for the commercial system which it was Adam Smith's mission to denounce and Sir Robert Peel's chief achievement to destroy. The mistake arose from the conception that wealth only arose from foreign trade and from a persistent omission to notice the internal trade of the State, which is at once far more important and far more profitable than the foreign trade. The mistake will be most easily apparent if our readers will endeavour to realize the position of a country which had no foreign trade. It is obviously conceivable that a country might exist entirely dependent on its own resources and obtaining nothing from any foreign State. Such a country might have all the organization of a civilized nation. It might have its landowners, its farmers, its manufacturers, its shopkeepers, its operatives, and its professional members. It is equally conceivable that each of these classes might be able to save some portion of their income, and that the sum thus saved might be employed either in the extension of the railways or the improvement of the land, or in any other beneficial undertaking which increased the capital of the State. It would be impossible to say that such a country, though it had no foreign trade, was not in a prosperous condition. Let us suppose that the savings which were thus made amounted to £10,000,000 a year, and that a sudden desire arose among the people for the possession of some commodity which they could only acquire from a foreign Power. They might obviously devote one-half their savings to the acquisition of that commodity, and invest only the other half. In that case they would be in the position of a people that had added £5 000,000 to its capital, that had imported £5,000,000 of foreign produce, and that had exported nothing. Its savings and its imports would represent the excess of its internal production over its internal consumption, and would be the test of its prosperity.

The illustration which has been thus given shows that a State may have a large import trade and no export trade without any failure, but with a positive increase, of prosperity. It follows that the mere excess of imports over exports has no real significance, and does not point to any serious diminution in the prosperity of a State. It is true that the imports which are brought into the country must be paid for. The £5,000,000 devoted to the purchase of foreign produce must be deducted from the capital of the purchasing country and added to the capital of the country from which the produce is brought. But no one has ever yet been able to follow the movements of capital. The credit of one person is increased, that of another is diminished; yet nothing but a bit of paper called a draft or a note passes between the two.

The balance of trade, then, is an end which has rarely been attained by any country, and which there is no object in attaining. All trade is a proof of the prosperity of a State. But an excess of exports over imports, or of imports over export, does not necessarily point to a favourable or adverse balance. So long as the production of a country exceeds its consumption its capital must increase, and there is no reason whatever why its people should not spend some of this excess, if they choose to do so, in the produce of other nations. There are, we fear, many, worse symptoms in Russian finance than the balance of its import over its export trade. The only inference fairly deducible from it is that Russia, like ourselves, is desirous of obtaining considerable quantities of foreign produce. There is nothing particularly satisfactory, on the other hand, in the circumstance that the exports of the Indian Empire annually exceed its imports. It is a good sign that India has a large export trade. It would be a much better thing if she had an equally large import trade. But it is wholly erroneous to suppose that the two trades should balance each other.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, Luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without toiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" Brand (double superfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills, Brick Lane London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

MR. STREETER,
18, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.,
GOLDSMITH.

18-Carat Gold LOCKETS........ from £1. to £20.
18-Carat Gold BRACELETS ... from £5. to £50
18 Carat Gold CHAINS .... £4. 5s. per Oz.
18 Carat Gold BROOCHES ... £3. to £20.

Sole Introducer of 18-Carat Gold Ornaments.
LONDON MADE.
A Guarantee of the quality of the Gold is given to every Purchaser.

MR. STREETER.
18, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.
WATCHMAKER.

GOLD WATCHES ... . from £5. to £150.
Timekeeping Guaranteed.
CLOCKS ... . from £3. to £100
For the Dining Room or Library.
CLOCKS........................ from £5. to £150.
In Ormolu, for Drawing Room.

All ENGLISH KEYLESS WATCHES are fitted with Brequet Hair Springs.

Mr. Streeter's Watches and Clocks being mathematically constructed in every part they are confidently recommended as the best for reliable timekeeping.

For full particulars see Illustrated Catalogues free by post.

Price 3s. 6d.
"GOLD."
Legal Regulations for the Standard of Gold and Silver Ware in the different countries of the world.
Translated from the German of Studnitz, and Edited, with additions,
By EDWIN W. STREETER,
18, New Bond Street, W.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

NOTICES.

LONDON JOURNAL.—GENERAL CONTENTS.

LONDON JOURNAL.—In addition to the best Novels by the best Authors has other features of surpassing interest.

LONDON JOURNAL.—General Articles and Essays on Literary, Social, Political, Topographical, Personal, and Historical Subjects, Illustrated with splendid views and life-like portraits of celebrities, living and dead.—The Cathedrals of England. Exterior and Interior Views have been given, with a full history of each and its traditions.—The Cities of the World. Engravings with Descriptions have been given of all the Capitals of Europe, and the Chief Cities and Towns in our Colonies and Dependencies, and other parts of the Globe.

LONDON JOURNAL.—The best selection of witty and humorous Jokes, forming the most amusing collection of facetiæ.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Household Receipts of the utmost value and importance to every wife and mother.

LONDON JOURNAL.—A Correspondence page, which is a marvel of counsel and information upon every conceivable subject.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Scientific and Statistical Information for architects, engineers, and skilled mechanics of every craft. Simply invaluable.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Monthly Parts contain a copyright Coloured Fashion Plate of four elaborate Figures, designed expressly for the London Journal.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Every month contains a Ladies' Monster Supplement of Engravings of Latest Parisian Fashions and Needlework.

LONDON JOURNAL.—A Full sized Cut-out Pattern of the most Fashionable Garments in vogue.

LONDON JOURNAL.—To our Foreign Readers.—In consequence of the operation of the General Postal Union between Great Britain and Foreign Powers, the Monthly Part of the London Journal can now be forwarded post free for 13s. per annum, *payable in advance*, to any of the countries included in this Union.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Largest Circulation on the Continent and in the Colonies.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Wherever the English language is spoken, the London Journal is read and admired.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Occupies the proud position of being the leading English Periodical.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Always places before its Readers the Works of the best Authors in the field of Fiction.

LONDON JOURNAL.—No other Periodical extant can exhibit such an array of genius and talent in the literary department.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Is always Illustrated by the pencils of the best Artists, including Sir John Gilbert, R.A., Harrison Weir, Louis Huard, Keeley Halswell, A.R.S.A., T. Scott, A. Hunt, W. Hunt, G. F. Sargent, W. H. Prior, P. W. Justyne, &c.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Does not enter into the vexatious domain of party politics or religious controversy.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Has always been in the forefront in advocating measures tending to the social and moral well-being of the people.

LONDON JOURNAL.—The combination of these multifarious attractions has secured a circulation far beyond that of the numerous rivals which have founded their hopes of success on endeavours to copy its chief features of attraction.

LONDON JOURNAL.—No effort or expense shall be spared to keep it as it has been—the best and cheapest Periodical in the world, with the largest circulation.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Is always in Print.

LONDON JOURNAL.—All Numbers, Parts, and Volumes are in Print, and may be had at the Office, or through any Bookseller or News Agent in the United Kingdom, the Colonies, or Abroad.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Almanack and Chronicle.—All recent Volumes are distinguished by containing an Index and Almanack and Chronicle of the principal events of the half year in the domain of Literature, Science, Art, Politics, Births, Marriages, Deaths, Accidents, Crimes, and all matters of public interest—a feature of no other periodical.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Office, 332, Strand, London.

HOCKIN'S
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

For immediately producing Seidlitz Water without the slightest trouble.

It differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite *tasteless*, and may be taken by *persons of all ages* as a *cooling beverage*, *mild aperient*, or *brisk purgative*, according to dose. In all cases of *Sickness*, *Headache*, &c., it is found to be invaluable, as also for *Bilious attacks*; and by its general purifying and cooling effect upon the Blood, may be considered as a great preventive of the majority of the ailments of life. For these reasons it is an indispensable necessary to every family, traveller, or emigrant.

Manufactured only by
HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.,
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

ENGLISH GOODS,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial, and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue, and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post-free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK, and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

TERMS.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balances drawn for at 60-days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel-keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
1 to 3, St. Paul's Churchyard, & 66, Paternoster Row, London.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH, AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should alway be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks, and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the death yesterday of Mr. PESTONJEE SOOKLAJEE, late Partner of BENNETT and Co.'s Firm, the Usual Weekly Auction will not take place TO-DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT TANK ROAD, MAZAGON OPPOSITE THE ROCK NEAR THE SASSOON MILLS.

On TUESDAY, the 12th, and WEDNESDAY, the 13th December, at 6-30 A. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place a valuable collection of choice and rare plants, glass house, English and China fancy pots, garden seats, &c, &c, The Collection consists of a variety of choice and rare plants, such as Araucarias, Alocasias, Anthuriums, Aloes, Australian plant, Achimenes, Begonias, Bignonias, Caladiums, Camellias, Crotons, Cypresses Cactuses, Dendrobiums, Dieffenbachias, Dracænas, Euphorbias, Fittonias, Ferns, Geraniums, Gesnerias, Hibiscus, Hoyas, Ivy, Ixoras, Justicias, Japan plants, Kæmpferias, Lilies, Lobelias, Marantas, Magnolias, Malpighias, Nerfums, Orchids, Oleanders, Palms, Poivreas, Phyllanthuses, Passifloras, Quamoclit, Roupellias, Stapelia, Stephonotis Tacsonias, Urnias, Verbenas, Wax Plants, Hyliophilum, Gucca, Zingibers, and various other fancy plants, Flowering Shrubs, and Fruit Trees.

Catalogues are published and the rare plants is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved blackwood household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a firstrate sweet toned Mahogany grand square piano, by "John Broadwood and Sons" plants, &c., at (the Bungalow lately occupied by Colonel Balard) Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 12th December, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, &c., the properties of Messrs. H. E. M. JAMES and J. A. ROSE, the same comprises handsome thin stem glassware, dinner and breakfast services, platedware, such as a set of dish covers containg 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet and pickle frames, tea set, waiter, butter pot, a set of thread pattern spoons, and forks, table and piano candlesticks cutlery, a breach loading double barrelled rifle, by "Reilly," etc.; handsome French polished and richly carved furniture, such as round dining tables, for 10, 14, and 16 persons; side boards, Madras pattern dining-room chairs, teapoys, circular, pier and card tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, Tete-a-Tete and reclining couches, a firstclass grand square piano, by "John Broadwood and Sons;" rich English and Persian carpets, verandah chairs, writing tables, plated single and double light argand lamps, first-rate photographs in gilt frames, Madras pattern cots, dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, Dispense articles, cooking utensils, a fine collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

Notice is hereby given, that on THURSDAY, the 14th December 1876, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the second Mortgagee Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib, Esq., with the consent of the first Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of late Hurjeewan Jeewan and his wife, Kesserbai, the following landed property:—

All that piece of ground together with the messuage, tenement, or family dwelling house, standing thereon and built with chunam and stone-walls and covered with tiles, and situate in and fronting on the west side of Kalbadavie road, in the Subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 6983 square yards be the same little more or less, and is bounded on the north partly by the property of Ramchunder Luxmon Josey, and partly by the property of Philip De Lewis, on or towards the south partly by the property of Cassinath Mahadew Naik and Wittoba Mahadew Naik Poorunder, and partly by the property of Purshotum Heerachund, on or towards the west by a public street called Cavel street, and on or towards the east by the public road called Kalbadavie road, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 701 of pension and tax, and which said messuage, or tenement is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 51, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Kesserbai and Hurjeewan Jeewan.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of December next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, by order of Sir Charles Forbes and Co., of Bombay, merchants, the mortgagees under power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage dated the 29th day of July 1872 [executed by Nuvivow, widow of Meghjee Harry, and Canjee Meghjee, her son]. All that piece or parcel of ground, with a messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house thereon standing, situate in and abetting on the western side of Chumpa Gully, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, which the said piece of ground being entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 140, and said dwelling-house being assessed under No. 34, and which said premises are bounded as follows;—on or towards the east by the public road called the Chumpa Gully or Khuterally First Lane, on or towards the west partly by the house of Bai Chimabai, and partly by the house of Moroba Ramchunder, on or towards the north partly by the house of Joshi Urustnajee Narayen and partly by the property of Thukar Mooljee Jetha, and on or towards the south by the house of Khoja Abdoolla Laljee, and which said house was formerly and is now in the occupation of Navivow, widow, and Canjee Meghjee.

Lot No. 2.

And also by order of Sir Charles Forbes and Co., with the consent of Maneckjee Muncherjee in whose name the said property stands registered,

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of December at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises. All that piece or parcel of Government land, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate and being at and abutting on the east side of Ghogaree Molla, in the Registration subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, in the city of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 187 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 65, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 37, and bounded on the east by a chawl belonging to Sha Purshotum Laljee, facing Bhendy Bazar Street, on the west by Ghogaree Street aforesaid, on the north by the Musjid called Ghogaree Musjid, standing in the name of Patel Oomer Cassum, the manager thereof, and on the south by the house of Mahomed Dossa, and which said premises have been for many years past, and now are in the occupation of Bhow Meya, Sona Meya Mahomed Ebrahim bin Sona Meya and Fucker Mahomed Linday and others as tenants of the said premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale of said several properties apply to Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, or to Messrs. REMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY, Solicitors for the mortgagees, 26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A lot of American rattan matting and door rugs of various sizes.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th December 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th December at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Co., Ld. at Tank Bunder.

A quantity of Mill sawn timber of various sizes suitable for many varieties of work and in lots to suit the requirements of large as well as small purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th December, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, ,, drills
10 cases Turkey red prints.
6 bales grey dhoties.
2 cases Oxford shirtings.
40 pair white blankets.
10 Cases wine and water tumblers.
1 Case marble toys, such as fruits, plates of fishes and fruits, paper weights, fish ponds, &c.
1 Full sized board billiard table by Thurston.

By order of Abdool Cadur Budroodeen and on account and at the risk of Hormusjee Rutonjee, 50 kegs each 112 lb. disinfecting powder.

By order of the Administrator General, the effects of the late Captain C. JEFFERY, consisting of wearing apparels, portmanteau, etc.

SALE OF FIRE BRICKS.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

About 30,597 fire bricks of the following descriptions—square, sidewedge or arch, and wedge, small crown, spilt, soap, jams, crown soap, circle, and flue.

A VERY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.
SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BOMBAY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of December 1876 at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned well known and valuable landed property, situated in one of the busiest localities in Bombay, and the like of which though much sought after by capitalists is seldom offered for sale.

All that piece of land, with the messuages, chawls and dwelling houses standing thereon, situated on the south side of and fronting the Musjid Bunder Cross Road in Mandvy registration subdistrict, within the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1796-7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 971, 990, 990, 1262, 1292 1292 1462, and 1502 (the houses or chawls thereon, being numbered 31 in the books of the Collector of House Assessment, and bounded on the north by the said Musjid Bunder Cross Road, on the east by the Duriasthan Road, on the south partly by the property of Narron Valjee and Jeitha, and partly by the property of Raghoonath Roopajee, and on the west by the Dongree Jao Souza Street, which said property is now occupied by tenants of the vendor, Sonebee, widow and executrix of the last Will and Testament of Fazul Hubibbhoy, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, deceased.

Further information may be obtained from Mr. J. MACFARLANE, Solicitor to the Vendor, at his Office, in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, direct, or through the undersigned.

SALE OF SILVERWARE.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell by Auction at their rooms on Monday the 18th instant at 3 P. M., the undermentioned silverware belonging to the estate of the late Alexander Thomson Esq., viz.

1 Set tea and coffee service containing 1 teapot, 1 coffee pot, 1 cream jug and 1 sugar basin.

1 Epergne, 1 claret jug, 1 large snuffbox, 1 roundwaiter, 1 butter cooler, 1 pair decanter stands, 1 set thread pattern spoons and forks containg 12 table, 12 dessert, 2 salt, and 1 gravyspoon and 12 table and 6 dessert forks and 1 lot beads, now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th December 1876.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE of a Last Batch of Japanese Lacquered ware, fancy goods, curiosities, &c., &c.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction without reserve THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 1 P. M., at the room No. 40, Meadow Street, a large collection of Japanese lacquered ware, fancy goods, and curiosity, in immense varieties.

Such as ladies' work boxes, writing desks, fancy boxes, jewel and glove boxes, tea caddy, cigar stands and boxes, sets of boxes, and other boxes in immense varieties and fashions, teapoys, folding screens, gold gilt, large and small cabinets, plates and saucers, trays in great varieties, and other goods and curiosity, &c., of a description in endless varieties.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th December 1876.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
15, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.
CARRIAGE BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS
TO H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES.

SIMPSON & Co. having bestowed their special attention to every description of Carriage, which they construct from the best seasoned materials and workmanship and suitable for the requirements of the several Presidencies of India, Ceylon, Burmah and Straits Settlements.

Purchasers may rely upon obtaining Carriages to stand the climate and finished in the most elegant, complete and substantial manner.

Drawings of anystyle of conveyance, estimates and full detailed particulars, sent on application.

A large assortment of 2nd-hand Carriages always on Commission Sale.

HARNESS DEPARTMENT.

S. and Co. have always on hand—

Double Horse Harness with Plated and Brass, Double and Single Buckle Mountings, also Japanned imitation covered Mountings.

Double pony do. with do. do.
Single horse do. with do. do.
Single pony do. with do. do.
Horse curricle harness with do. do.
Pony do. with do. do.
Tandem horse harness with do. do.
Tandem pony do. with do. do.
Four in-hand horse do. with do. do.
Four-in-hand pony do. with do. do.

In their Ware Room will be found every requisite in connection with the Stable and Coach-house.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY,
AND HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.

PATRONS.
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
THE ADMIRALTY,
OWNERS OF INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. LINES,
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY, &c., &c.

AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. WACHTER & Co., Epernay; MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co., Cognac; MESSRS. LEAL BROS, Madeira and THE APOLLINARIS WATER COMPANY, &c.

PRICE LIST.

BORDEAUX—RED.

In Bond. Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints, Rupees.

		Qts.	Pts.
PICHON LONGUEVILLE, 1868, Vintage, a very rare Wine		Rs. 55	—
CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON,	After Dinner Wines.	30	32
,, RAUZAN		25	27
,, PALMER		22	24
,, LAROSE	Dinner Wines.	19	21
,, St. JULIEN		16	18
,, CANTENAC		14	16
ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite		12	14
PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Cup		9½	11½
PAUILLAC		9	10½

CLARET IN WOOD.

	Of about 23 Gals. Quarter Cask.	46 Gals. Hdhs.
CHATEAU MOUTON	266	530
,, RAUZAN	205	410
,, PALMER	178	353
,, LAROSE	142	280
St. JULIEN	110	216
CANTENAC	90	174
ST. ESTEPHE	70	134
MEDOC	55	100

WHITE.

	Qts.	Pts.
HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor Red cap	21	23
SAUTERNE (Barsac), light, white cap	16	18

BURGUNDY—RED.

CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	30	32
NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	24	26
VOLNAY, strongly recommended	20	22
BEAUNE, soft delicate flavor	16	18
SPARKLING Red Burgundy	34	36

WHITE.

CHABLIS, La Moutonne, fine white cap	24	26
CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	15	17

CHAMPAGNES.

FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	44	48
WACHTER'S "PRINCE OF WALES" BRAND	44	48
Ditto, ditto, per hamper of 24 half-pints	29	—
GIESLER'S	44	48
FINE DRY SPARKLING	38	40
GOOD SPARKLING (Star)	34	38
CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's), light, particularly dry	27	30
CARTE ROUGE	18	20

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	39	41
HOCK, MUSCATEL, very choice	29	31
,, EXCELLENT WINE	24	26
MOSELLE, NONPAREIL, the finest quality	39	41
MOSELLE, MUSCATEL, good flavored	29	31
MOSELLE, EXCELLENT CHEAP WINE	24	26

STILL.

HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, superior	45	47
,, MARCOBRUNNER	37	—
,, RUDESHEIMER, mellow	27	29
,, HOCHHEIMER, fine flavored	22	24
,, LAUBENHEIMER, light refreshing	16	19
LIEBFRAUMILCH	32	—
RED HOCK ASSMANHAUSER	23	25
STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL	27	—
MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate	27	29

H. M. THE KING OF PORTUGAL has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to Messrs. LEAL BROS & Co.

We offer the following less 10 per cent. for Cash.

	In Bond.		
M Young Madeira	Rs. 103	Per Qr.	Cask.
Lacryma	120	,,	,,
C M Young Madeira	122	,,	,,
O M Old do.	142	,,	,,
S Choice South-Side Madeira	174	,,	,,
O S very choice Old South-Side Madeira	105	,,	Octave.
R very Choice and Highly-flavoured Reserved Madeira	120	,,	,,
O R very Choice and Highly-flavoured Reserved Madeira	136	,,	,,
E O R very Choice and Highly-flavoured Extra Reserved Madeira	148	,,	,,
Patherinho, delicately-flavoured Pale Reserved Madeira	90	,,	,,

SHERRIES.

We call special attention to these—

		Per doz. Qts. Rs.
AMONTILLADO A 1, rare old	gold seal	35
AMONTILLADO, choice & superior	black seal	33
MONTILLA, Extra pale and very dry		24
AMOROSO, full flavored soft Pale	black seal	25
VINO PURO, very pale, dry	blue seal	22
OLOROSO, nutty and dry	green seal	21
MANZANILLA	red seal	19
PALE, dry medium	yellow seal	18
VINO DE PASTO, remarkably pale and very dry	pink seal	17
A GOOD DINNER WINE	white seal	14
MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale, fine flavor		14
MADEIRA, E. I. very superior	red seal	34
MADEIRA, E. I., excellent Wine	black seal	31

SHERRIES IN WOOD AND JARS
(Wickered.)

All in Bond in India.

	4 Gals. per Jar. Rs.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
Amontillado, A 1	65	210	410	810
Amontillado, Black seal quality	62	194	378	746
Amoroso	47	143	276	544
Oloroso	37	112	215	420
Vino Puro	38	114	220	430
Manzanilla	34	102	194	380
Yellow seal	31	92	177	340
Vino de Pasto	29	82	155	300
White seal	27	66	123	238

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Rs. 1½ or with Plated Taps Rs. 4. extra.

PORTS. In Bond.

	Qrs.	Pts.
OLD CRUSTED, very choice, (some years in bottle)	34	—
INVALID'S full-bodied gold Capsule	24	26
DESSERT WINE, superior Black seal	20	22
A GOOD SOUND FULL WINE, red seal	16	18
SACRAMENTAL WINES	20	—

PORTS IN WOOD.

	Per Octaves.	Per Quarter Cask.	Per Hhds.
Port, red seal	84	154	294
,, black seal	95	178	344
Invalid's quality	120	230	448

SPIRITS. In Bond.

The HEART SHAPED LABEL, which we originally introduced and by which our Cognac became so universally known throughout India, was once exclusively used by us as our own, it long ceased to satisfy us since it became common property. Our QUALITIES are now DESIGNATED BY "STARS" as adopted by the principal Cognac houses. Our arrangements at Charente and Cognac enable us to offer Brandies on exceptionally favourable terms to Messes, Traders and consumers generally.

		Per dozen.
P.C *	Blue Capsule	Rs. 17 0
Do.	in Flasks	9 8
Do.	Half flasks	6 0
P.C. **	White Capsule	19 0
Do.	do. in Pint Flasks	10 8
S.O.P. ***	Yellow Capsule	23 0
Do.	do. in Pint Flasks	12 8
V.S.O.P ****	Black Capsule	27 0
Do.	do in Pints flasks	14 8
RUM, the finest old Jamaica		14 0
Do. fine "Pineapple"		11 8
GIN, London Old Tom, first quality		14 0
FIELDS GIN		14 0
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure,		15 0
GENEVA, in flasks, the best		9 8

SPIRITS IN WOOD.

	Per Gals. Without Jar Rs.	20 Gals. Cask. Rs.	Per Quarter. Cask. 27 Gall. Rs.
COGNAC, No. ****	10-0	196	...
,, ,, ***	8-0	158	...
,, ,, **	6-0	124	...
,, ,, *	5-8	112	...

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. We keep stocks of bright Sherries and Cognacs in wood. An allowance of price charged for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jars for	Ditto	1 Gall	Rs. 2 0 Each
Do. do.	do.	2 ,,	,, 3 0 ,,
Do. do.	do.	4 ,,	,, 4 0 ,,

BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co.'s COGNACS.

	In Bond.
* ONE STAR, in great demand	16 0
* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	17 0
* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall = 1 Dozen	24 0
* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 doz	18 0
* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 doz	20 0
** TWO STARS	19 8
*** THREE STARS, superior	22 8
**** FOUR STARS, extra superior recommended	33 8

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, Amsterdam Orange and White	40	42
CHARTREUSE GREEN per Bottle	7½	—
Do. YELLOW ,,	6	—
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, best	44	48
NOYAU best	40	—
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	30	32
ORANGE BITTERS, best	17	—
"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS	27	—
ASSORTED LIQUEURS CHOICE	—	24
VERMOUTH	17	—

COOPER A VATTING OF DUBLIN STOUT AND PORTER,
Bottled by the Cooper Company.
Casks containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 6-4 per doz. Net Cash.

GUINNESS'S STOUT.
Bottled by MOLINE and Company.
Cask containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 6-8 per doz. NET CASH

TERMS.

An order for 3 cases accompanied by cash carries 10 per cent discount off Bond prices.
Three months' Credit without discount to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single Dozen orders subject to 5 per cent. for Cash off Bond price.

N. B.—Forwarding charges we add to the above rates. We guarantee each case to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of ON ARRIVAL BUT NOT AFTERWARDS.

☞ *Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

NEW GOODS.
Ex. "PEKIN."
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
13, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NEW STYLE OF PORTRAITURE.

SPLENDID, NEVER FADING, PERMANENT PHOTOGRAPHS.
NEWEST SYSTEM OF PORTRAITS, SOFT AND EXQUISITELY DELICATE.
MEZZO TINT. GLAZED PORTRAITS. PAINTINGS ALL SIZES.

THE Undersigned having received their NEW FIRST CLASS OPERATEURS from PARIS and ENGLAND are now prepared to take the above styles of Portraits and Bungalows at reasonable rates, and can promise Portraits, such as have never been taken in Bombay before. Paintings from miniature to Life Size. Cartes-de-Visite Portraits Rs. 15 per dozen. Studio open from 9 till 5.

PHOTOGRAPHIE PARISIENNE,
LATE RITTER, MOLKENTELLER & CO.

Rampart Row, near Oriental Bank.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S

WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.

PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.
No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed.
,, ,, with Roll Presser. } For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring and
,, ,, with combination Presser. } all Manufacturing purposes.
,, ,, "Wax Thread" (for heavy Leather and Waterproof Work.)

PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY:—6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. CALCUTTA:—2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

☞ Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.
NEW GOODS
Per P. and O. Co.'s S. S. THIBET.

SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
TO THE RESIDENTS ON THE NORTH-EASTERN LINES, G. I. P. R.

KHURSEDJI DOSSABHAI,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT,
CAMP DEOLALEE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1868,

IS now in receipt of his NEW STOCK for the TROOPING SEASON of 1876-77, and a large assortment of Stationery, Books, Office Requisites, Travelling Requisites, Smokers' Requisites, Toilet Requisites, Ammunition and Sporting Requisites, Hosiery, Drapery, Toys, &c., &c.

A very Select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Wines and Spirits contain choicest Brands, in Clarets, Champagnes, Hocks, Moselles, Sherries and Ports, Spirits and Liqueurs of every description, Ales and Stouts.

Besides, a complete assortment of Oilmanstores, too numerous to detail, for which he solicits every order.

N.B.—Mr. C. D. has much pleasure to announce that he has now supplied a long and much felt want to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Camp Deolalee, Nasik, and Igutpuri by the opening of a Millinery, Tailoring, and Outfitting Establishment to which he begs to solicit their kind patronage.

Just received, a new and varied assortment of Bombay, Scinde, and China curiosities.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

WINDSOR CASTLE HOTEL,
No. 40, PAREL ROAD.

MR. M. KAUFMANN begs to inform the Public that the abovementioned Hotel will be opened on the 10th instant. The Hotel has been entirely new finished, has a splendid Bar, Sitting and Dining Rooms, and all accommodation suitable for a First Class Hotel.

The Wines, Liquors and Spirits are all of the very best quality, and the Proprietor will do his best to please his Customers in to deserve their entire satisfaction.

The Hotel is situated very near the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital, and only a few minutes' walk from the Byculla Railway Station.

M. KAUFMANN, Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

GIESLER and Co.'s
Champagne Rs. 50 per dozen quarts.
,, 52 per case of 2 dozen pints.
KENNETH MACKENZIE and Co.'s
Fine Amontillado Sherry Rs. 33 per dozen.
Amontillado No. 2 ,, 30 ,,
CRESWELL and Co., LISBON
No. 1 Fine Old Port Rs. 34 per dozen,
,, 2 Rich Fruity Port ,, 27 ,,
,, 3 Red Port ,, 23 ,,
"Montigo" Red Wine ,, 14 ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 21st October 1876.

BLANCHY FRERES & CO.'S
MUCH ADMIRED
BRANDIES AND CLARETS.

		In Bond. Rs. a.	With Duty. Rs. a.
*** Star Brandy per Doz.		24 0	32 8
** ,, ,,		16 8	25 8
Claret St. Sernin, Quarts		8 8	10 8
,, ,, Pints		5 0	6 0
,, St. Julien, Quarts		13 8	15 8
,, ,, Pints		7 8	8 8

Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN,
Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 10th November 1876.

Saccone's Gib. Sherry	Rs. 22	8
,, Amontillado	27	0
Hamilton and Grieve's Dry Champagne	50	0
,, in Pints	51	0
Green Seal Champagne	39	0
Red and Gold label Claret**	11	8
,, ,, Pontet Canet	20	0
,, ,, Sauterne	14	0
Brandy, Coyle's No. 1	36	0
,, ,, No. 2	28	0
,, Gautier Frere's	27	0
Sparkling Saumur	28	8

WM. WATSON & Co.,

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS.
FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BOURDEAUX—

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14	per doz. Qts.
Les Canons	,, 18	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,
Chateau Lafitte	,, 28	,,

HOCKS.
FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SON, MAYENCE,
Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales—

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts
Deidesheimer	,, 17	,,
Geisenheimer	,, 18	,,
Liebfraumilch	,, 22	,,
Hockheimer	,, 24	,,
Rudesheimer	,, 26	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 30	,,
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36	,,

CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 25	per doz. Qts.
Real Eugene Clicquot's Reims	,, 40	,,
THEOPH ROEDERER & Co.'s celebrated—		
Carte noire Rs. 31 and	,, 37	,, Qts.
Carte blanche	,, 43	,, ,,

BEER.

FLOWER & SON'S BEER	Rs. 5	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	,, 3	,, Pts.
NORWEGIAN BEER, received per ship Guinevere, in cases containing 3 dozen each	,, 6	,, Qts.
TIVOLI BEER, from the celebrated Berlin Brewery, in cases of 4 dozens at	,, 6½	,, ,,
BEST GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Ed. Richardson & Co., London	,, 6	,, ,,
Do. do.	,, 4	,, Pts.

BRANDY.

OLD COGNAC (Muller Freres)	Rs. 22	per doz. Qts.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

A quick and certain cure;
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,
and all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humors.
IT CANNOT FAIL
To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS,
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZINESS, PAIN in the SIDE or BACK, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

We warn the public against dangerous compositions made in imitation of the above Preparations and supplied from England and the Continent to the Indian bazaars.

Avoid imposition and exorbitant prices by applying to General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay; Messrs F. W. HEILGERS & Co., Calcutta; Sub-Agents—ESUFALLY HIPTULLA, No. 39, Pir Market, near Juma Musjid, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	,, 4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents

NOTICES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MR. P. A. LOPEZ,
PIANIST TUNER AND REPAIRER, AND COMMISSION AGENT FOR PAINOS, &c.

MR. LOPEZ has returned to Bombay, and has now much pleasure to inform his Constituents and the Public that he is open to all engagements as before.

Burrows Lane, Dabul, near Portuguese Church.

EDUCATION.

A LADY, residing in Edinburgh, OFFERS a COMFORTABE HOME to INDIAN CHILDREN to EDUCATE with her own. Terms moderate. Excellent References. Address—

KNOX CRAWFORD, Esq., S. S. C.
10, George Street,
EDINBURGH

PRIZE BOOKS.

MESSRS. ATMARAM SAGOON & Co. beg most respectfully to inform the Public that they have just received from England, a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of PRIZE BOOKS.

ATMARAM SAGOON & Co,
Dec. 4, 1876. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.
J. J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
From the Dental Hospital, London,
7, RAMPART ROW.
N. B.—Charges strictly moderate.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.
WM. NICOL & Co.

AT these works we execute all kinds of Iron Work.

METAL MART.

We have always in Stock CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH'S PORTABLE ENGINES, GWYNNE'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, WATER LIFTS, LIFT and FORCE PUMPS, FIRE ENGINES, &c. and all kinds of Engineers' and Contractors' TOOLS and PLANT.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S GREETING CARDS, a large assortment just received.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1877, of all Shapes and Sizes.

26, Meadow Street. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STORES to the Mill of the abovenamed Company are hereby invited and will be received on or before THURSDAY, the 14th instant, till 4 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Church Street.

Full particulars of the Stores required and of the conditions on which they will have to be supplied, may be learnt on application to the Undersigned after the 6th instant.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Bombay, 2nd December 1876. Secretary.

Edition of 1875.—Just issued, large 8vo, pp. 724, cloth, 8s., post free; or bound in half morocco, 10s. 6d.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN,
By Drs. PULTE and EPPS.

Revised, with important additions, and many new remedies, b
WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,
Physician to the London Homœopathic Hospital.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:—

General Diseases—Casual Diseases—Cutaneous Diseases—Fevers—Affections of the Mind—the Head—the Eyes—the Ears—the Nose the Face, Lips, and Jaws—the Teeth, Gums, and Mouth—the Windpipe and Chest—the Stomach and Bowels—the Urinary and Genital Organs—Diseases of Women—Treatment of Children—Anatomy and Physiology—Hygiene and Hydropathy—Materia Medica—Domestic Surgery—Medical and Surgical Appliances—Dislocations and Luxations—Fractures—Glossary—Index.

A complete Chest of Medicine (stoppered bottles), £4 4s. or £6 6s.—the larger chest has a strongly bound copy of the Physician enclosed.

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists,
48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, and 170, PICCADILLY
LONDON.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA,
136, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
With Agencies at Bombay, Madras, and all the principal Towns in India.

The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.

NOTE.

NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.*

WITH PROFITS.				WITHOUT PROFITS.			
Age.	Yearly.			Age.	Yearly.*		
	Rs.	as.	p.		Rs.	as.	p.
20	27	10	8	20	24	15	8
25	29	0	4	25	26	3	4
30	31	0	8	30	28	1	0
35	34	5	8	35	31	1	0
40	39	3	4	40	35	7	4
45	45	4	4	45	40	15	4
50	52	11	4	50	47	11	4
55	63	11	4	55	57	10	8

. The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.

Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by stating age next birthday.

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.

Proposal Forms, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD!

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSULTING ACTUARY.

J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq., President Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland.

NEW AND IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES.

POLICY-HOLDERS CAN VOTE AT MEETINGS. AMALGAMATION OR TRANSFER OF BUSINESS *PROHIBITED AND IMPOSSIBLE.*

[*These essential features are not granted by any other Company, and they establish the existence of complete security to those Assured in the "Oriental."*]

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
LAPSED POLICIES Revived without Fine.
PROMISSORY NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY, and remain in India
ASSURANCES effected in TWELVE different Forms.
NINE-TENTHS of the whole Profits applied every Three Years—(1) to the Reduction of Premiums on the *Participating Scale*; (2) as an addition to the sum Assured; or (3) as a payment in Cash.
EIGHTY PER CENT. OF THE PREMIUMS are invested in trust for Policy-holders.
A FIXED AND LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE after one year of 35 per cent. of the Tabular Premiums paid.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT [WITHOUT THIS THE BEST OF SYSTEMS CANNOT SUCCEED]. Preliminary Expenses, Rs. 970-15-0.
The ratio of expenses in 2 years, is less than English Companies of 10 years' standing.
The increase in the accumulated fund during the year about 100 per cent
No claims on the Company since its commencement.
CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
Annual Report, Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, Applications for Shares, and Agencies may be obtained from any of the Agents or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
MANAGER AND ACTUARY.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for	1852	£ 76,925
Do.	1862	£300,690
Do.	1872	£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds....£1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, Dec. 1876.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1720.
HEAD OFFICE: No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE valuation of the "With Profit" Series of 1846, for the five years ending 31st December 1875, has just been completed, and the result is to give to the assured a cash Bonus of more than 29 per cent. of the premiums paid by them during the last five years, or a corresponding Reversionary Bonus varying in amount according to the age of the life assured. Large as have been the former Bonuses, this is a more favourable result than on any previous occasion.

The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial period ending 31st December 1875, declared on Policies on which five annual Premiums had been paid:—

Age entry	Sum Assured.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to Sum Assured.
20	£ 1,000	£ 29 3 0	£ 77 17 0
30	,, 1,000	,, 36 16 0	,, 84 1 0
40	,, 1,000	,, 47 5 0	,, 99 9 0
50	,, 1,000	,, 65 15 0	,, 105 14 0

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds.

The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has effected the Bonuses declared by some offices, which cannot be the case in this Corporation.

The Total Life Funds on 31st December 1875 amounted to £16,84,282.

Prospectuses and Forms of application can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.
Bombay, 12th June 1876.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.	Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq
Lord Henry V. Cholmondeley	Richard Nugent, Esq.
William Emmens, Esq.	W. F. Skene, Esq., LL.D.
John R. Engledue, Esq.	Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq	William Gordon Thomson, Esq
Col. H. T. Leslie Higginson.	The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

AUDITORS.
M. R. Scott, Esq. The Vicomte de Valmer.

SECRETARY.
Andrew Francis, Esq.

The Security of Policy-holders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policy-holders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for a passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.—MADRAS; Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.